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LIGHT IS SOUGHT ON INVESTMENT TRUST POWERS

Bankers and Financiers at Sea in Attempting to Fix Exact Status

$3,000,000,000 INVESTED THROUGH NEW AGENCY

Most Operate Under State Corporation Laws but Legal Standing Undetermined

The rapidity with which investment trusts have grown to a position of outstanding financial importance opens new questions of regulation and control which affect both the small and large investor. A study of this development has been made for The Christian Science Monitor, and the results are presented in three articles, of which the following is the first:

By JAMES C. YOUNG

Investment trusts in the United States have reached the proportions of $3,000,000,000 of invested money, chartered or operating in every state, attracting the funds of a host of small investors. Daily the $3,000,000,000 phenomenon grows larger; a device which through diversified investments gives the little man a chance to share in unusual profits without the immediate and commensurate risks that are his if he acts alone.

Even the masters of banking do not assume to comprehend the limitations or possibilities of the new institution; grown so swiftly and extended so far that the standards of previous experience fail to apply. Like the famous beanstalk, it is rising to unexplored realms. And its shadow falls large upon the older institutions of banking and investment in the ordinary channels; its popularity enhances daily.

What, then, is the status of the investment trust? The easiest definition seems to be—a large accumulation of capital brought together in a flush period for concentrated market operations. In the broader sense, the investment trust remains to be defined. It lacks any legal standing as a "trust," because the term implies control by "trustees" and a paternal purpose. The organizations embraced within that meaning lie outside the present discussion.

Mostly Under Corporation Laws

A national survey of laws pending or existing indicates that the investment companies called "trusts" are conducted under corporation laws. Only three or four states have attempted to deal with them legislatively, and none has established the character, responsibility or privileges of such "trusts."

Massachusetts has gone deeper into the problem than any other State, through the inquiry conducted by the Board of Bank Incorporation and the Department of Utilities, acting jointly. That board reported:

"We think it inadvisable to deal with investment trusts in the same way that we deal with banks. As we have pointed out, investment trusts are in their nature no different from corporations engaged in a like business, and do not vary much, so far as the beneficiary is concerned, from any other form of collective enterprise whose purpose is the making of a profit.

"There seems to be no sound reason why supervision of the character applying to savings banks should be exercised over their investments or their business in the interests of the shareholders that does not pertain to any other private trust or corporation. If we once engage in such supervision of the investments or investment trusts, there seems to be no logical reason why it should not be extended to a wide field of private undertakings.

"To do this would bring an enormous expense upon the Commonwealth if the investments are to be supervised with any degree of effectiveness. At the same time, the mere fact that the State undertook so to supervise those investments would lead the public to place undue reliance upon such supervision, rather than to take means to inform themselves. . . . "

Attempt Fails in New York

There, briefly stated, is the status of the investment trust in all states, and a comprehensive analysis of the difficulties involved in regulation. New York seems to have given up thought of regulation, although that State has witnessed the principal concentration of capital. Albert Ottinger, former Attorney-General, inquired into the subject and made recommendations to the Legislature of 1928 which failed of action Mr. Ottinger's principal conclusions may be summarized in his own words.

"Our conclusion is that investment trusts which now handle hundreds of millions of dollars of the funds of American investors for the primary purpose of reinvestment on behalf of investors, are charged with an unusual degree of public responsibility. We strongly recommend

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Group of Bankers to Organize $1,000,000,000 Investment Trust

To Acquire $500,000,000 in New York State Banks and Trust Companies, Then Expand Similarly in Other States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Formation of the Marine Midland Corporation, an investment trust which will acquire a controlling interest in banks and trust companies in New York State with combined resources of more than $500,000,000, has just been announced by Stone & Webster and Blodget, investment unit of the internationally known engineering and banking house.

Activities of the new organization will gradually be extended to other states, the announcement said. In informed circles it was asserted that its combined resources will aggregate $1,000,000,000, making it the first billion dollar investment trust in the world, and placing it in the rank of such huge enterprises as that of the Trans-American Corporation in the East and the Bank of Italy on the Pacific Coast.

The new organization will be incorporated in Delaware and will apply immediately for a charter for the Marine Trust Company of the City of New York, as an affiliated organization, which is expected to have a paid in capital and surplus of about $25,000,000, the announcement said.

10,000,000 Common Shares

Banks and trust companies in New York State, which it is proposed to acquire first, include the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, the largest bank in the State outside of New York City; the Union Trust Company, Rochester; the Niagara Falls Trust Company, Niagara Falls; the Niagara County National Bank & Trust Company, Lockport; the State Trust Company, North Tonawanda; the Workers' Trust Company, Johnson City; the Bank of East Aurora; the Bank of La Salle; the First Trust Company, Tonawanda; Peoples' Trust Company, Binghamton; the Union Trust Company, Jamestown; the Orleans County Trust Company, Albion; the Bank of Snyder; the Lackawanna National Bank, Lackawanna; the Cortland Trust Company, Cortland, and others to be announced.

Marine Midland Corporation will have an authorized capitalization of 10,000,000 common shares, about 4,000,000 of which will be used for exchange with bank stocks and 5,000,000 for future expansion. The remaining 1,000,000 shares will form the basis of a working capital for the purchase of stocks of other banking institutions, and in connection with the establishment of the Marine Trust Company of New York.

George F. Rand, formerly president of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, will head the new organization; Ernest Stauffen Jr. will be chairman of the board of directors and H. S. Yenney, vice-president.

Associates Well Known

White, Weld & Co., an investment house of New York; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, banking pio-

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FRENCH LACK OF SEAPLANES STIRS PROTEST

Schneider Cup Reveals Deficiency—Bleriot to Give Trophy for Land Planes

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — French aeronautical builders are being urged to turn their attention to seaplanes and hydroplanes.

Examination of the results of the recent Schneider Cup contest has caused a profound stir in flying circles here, for it is admitted that in this branch France lags behind other leading countries.

A symptom of this feeling was the holding at La Baule of the first seaplane tournament since the war. Invitations were sent to British and Italian fliers who had participated at Calshot for the Schneider Cup, and even though they were unable to come, nevertheless the event at La Baule aroused considerable interest. Articles have been appearing in the press reviewing the situation and calling on the Government to support a drive for superior French machines capable of landing on water.

Speed has also taken on a new meaning. Efforts are now under way to draw a promise from the Government that French craft will not be missing from the next Schneider Cup meet. This will entail the necessity of adequate funds and more co-operation in industry than was evidenced when the start was made to get the machines ready for the last Schneider contest. The plans had to be given up, to the disappointment of many.

Louis Blériot, first cross-channel pilot, who witnessed the Schneider flying, has promised a new speed cup for land planes, and predicts that airplanes will be reaching 750 miles an hour within 10 years. This shows how greatly the French were impressed by the British and Italian performances in English waters and points to a new French challenge for air records.

The Journée Industrielle points out that Italy, instead of France, was offered a section of the England-to-India route because France was not prepared for oversea flying, and adds that if France does not get busier it will be nosed out in the competition for the Europe to South America services.

HISTORIC TREES WIN IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—A suggestion by J. S. Holmes, state forester, that North Carolina establish a "hall of fame" to be composed of historic trees bids fair to result favorably. To the original list of 15 trees suggested by Mr. Holmes, other "nominees" have been added.

Each tree has a history that can be authenticated. Mr. Holmes is making a complete survey of the State, with a view to locating all trees with which historic events and persons of note are associated.

CANADA BUYING MORE AMERICAN FURNITURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—United States exports of wood furniture to Canada have shown a consistent increase over a five-year period, averaging 42 per cent each with the exception of 1925.

Total exports of Canada were $1,331,271 in the year 1928, an increase of 41 per cent over the previous year. According to Canadian customs statistics, the amount of furniture imported from the United States in 1928 was 70 per cent of the total imports from all countries. The United Kingdom was the nearest competitor, furnishing 17 per cent of the total imports.

PACIFIC COAST SENATORS WANT TARIFF RAISED

Protection on Lumber, Hides and Fruit Demanded by Republican Bloc

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A third group of Senate dissidents is organizing against the tariff bill; not because they think the measure goes too far but because they assert it does not go far enough—in their direction.

These senators are not against a general upward revision. They want more revision on the items they are interested in. If they get what they are after they are willing to accept the rest of the bill. If not, they say they will vote against it.

Charles L. McNary, (R.), Senator from Oregon, is the spokesman of this new group. Mr. McNary wants a tariff on lumber and particularly shingles, which his State is interested in. The House bill contained such a schedule but the Senate Finance Committee struck the item from the measure. Mr. McNary is also interested in a tariff on hides and protection for fruit growers. So are other Pacific coast Senators.

At Mr. McNary's suggestion, a group of Senators from this section met and discussed plans for organizing a regional drive to obtain duties their states want. Present at this first meeting were: Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon; Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington; Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, and John Thomas (R.), Senator from Idaho.

Future meetings were authorized, at which other Senators from these and other western and southwestern states will be asked to attend. The group will be nonpartisan; any Senator interested in getting increased duties is welcome to join with them for a mutual exchange of support.

This group is in no way associated with the Progressive faction which under the leadership of William E. Borah, (R.), Senator from Idaho, is making a vigorous fight against the whole policy of the bill. The Progressives demand that the measure be confined entirely to agricultural items. This new group of dissenters is willing to vote industrial increases provided they can get the rates they are after.

In 1922 when the Fordney-McCumber Act was being rewritten on the Senate floor a similar "trading" group was organized for the same purpose and was able to write into the bill the most of its demands. During the current tariff contest a resort to the same tactics is likely. According to several of the senators present at the meeting in Mr. McNary's office they expect to number over 20 senators in the group, if all the westerners who are demanding additional duties join with them.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee has voted 10 to 4 to make public the names of 323 corporations and individual tax payers about whom Democratic committee members have asked the Treasury for information as to their income tax returns. The information is sought for use in the pending tariff debate.

The Democrats announced they wished to ascertain data on income tax payments by firms and individuals which would profit by tariff rate increases proposed in the bill.

Senator Smoot of Utah, chairman, offered the motion to make the names public. It was opposed by two Republicans, Senators Edge of New Jersey and Shrotridge of California, and two Democrats, Senators Barkley, Kentucky, and King, Utah.

Mr. Smoot said inasmuch as he had received many letters concerning the list of names forwarded to the Treasury, he thought it best to make them public. This probably will be done in the near future.

Porto Rico's New Head Will Find Plenty to Do

By Henry Miller

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

New Problems Wait Solution in Porto Rico

Not So Much Political, It Is Believed, as Social and Economic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—Although it is generally felt here that when Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrives to take over the governorship of Porto Rico he will find a complexity of political problems greater than has greeted any recent governor, it is also contended by a growing element that Porto Rico's actual problems are not political at all.

Some means must be found, thinking Porto Ricans say, of improving the condition of the thousands of unemployed, underprivileged citizens. It is hoped that Colonel Roosevelt will apply his resources, and those of the United States Government whose representative he is, to the solution of those problems which do not begin and end in political imbroglios.

Meanwhile Colonel Roosevelt is being besieged in New York by representatives of Porto Rican political factions, who seek to enlist his aid in the tangle of intrigue which the disruption of the Alianza Party has brought about. The recent split in the Alianza Party, which had been in control during the past two elections, caused by the withdrawal from the party of Antonio R. Barcolo, Senator, who has revived the Unionist Party, has left the island divided into three factions of uncertain strength.

Prior to the withdrawal of the Unionist faction there were two parties almost equally divided, with the Alianza slightly in the lead. Now the Alianza remains in diminished strength, Senator Barcolo's Unionist group hopes to attract many nationalists, and the third faction is a coalition of Republicans and Socialists. This third group has sent Senator R. Martinez Nadal and Harry Besosa, Republican National Committeeman, to New York to interview Colonel Roosevelt.

The failure of Congress to fix definitely the status of Porto Rico politically has left a situation which the politicians are now capitalizing. While the 1,500,000 inhabitants are American citizens, and vote when they go to the United States and comply with local election laws, in the island they form a group different from any other under the American flag. The island has been held to be an organized but unincorporated territory. It belongs to, but is not in, the United States.

At the last meeting of the Alianza, Cordova Davila, resident commissioner in Washington, in a speech stated that he did not believe that statehood in a constitutional sense was possible for Porto Rico and favors autonomy, or a free state, like Canada or Ireland in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Republicans and Socialists of the coalition seek ultimate statehood.

119th Anniversary Celebrated in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Chile is celebrating the 119th anniversary of its independence. Military buglers paraded the streets of Santiago at dawn Sept. 18, playing reveille so that all the inhabitants would be on hand for the day's festivities. Shortly after noon President Carlos Ibanez del Camp, accompanied by his Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps and high civil, military and naval functionaries, attended church services.

President Ibanez presides at a state dinner attended by high functionaries of the Government. Heads of each province preside at similar affairs throughout the Republic.

PRAGUE 'GREEN WEEK' DISCUSSES FARMING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—"Green Week," which is being held here, saw the adoption of a resolution by the German section on the Agricultural Council pointing out the critical state of agriculture through the slump in prices of corn and cattle, the sugar beetroot crisis, the demand for protective tariff restrictions and other causes.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that he would give the matter attention as far as was possible, though the situation was, he said, not so bad as depicted. Some see in the resolution a deprecating gesture against the Anglo-French proposal at Geneva to outlaw duty raising for two years.

CECIL ARMS CUT MOTION OPPOSED BY TWO NATIONS

British Propose Covenant Amendment for the Outlawry of War

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The disarmament situation is actually dominated by two factors, eventual naval parleys and so-called Cecil disarmament resolution.

In French and Italian circles in Geneva, although divided on naval matters, both regard Viscount Cecil's resolution as inopportune. They will fight it before the third commission and if necessary in the Assembly "on general principles." But they will take advantage of its introduction into the disarmament discussion.

In the meantime the French delegation will do its best to defeat the Cecil resolution in the third commission. The attacks of the French press on the resolution are, however, considered here as going beyond the real intentions of the French Government and as being due to the resentment of French military and naval advisers who, annoyed at being kept in the dark concerning what is going on between London and Washington, object strongly to Lord Cecil reopening even indirectly the solution already reached on trained reserves. It is said to be quite unlikely that France or Italy, whatever their differences, will oppose the meeting of the naval powers before the close of the present year.

Five-Power Conference

This is not the line French criticism takes at Geneva, for the French delegation relies on what Ramsay MacDonald said as to the five-power naval conference paving the way to an agreement to be reached subsequently in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. That is to say it is to be only a stage on the road to an agreement within the framework of the League of Nations.

On the French side everybody is ready to examine all the possibilities to combine the fundamentals laid down in the Anglo-American parleys with the proposal to be brought before the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in 1927 by M. Paul-Boncour.

The French are thinking particularly of M. Paul-Boncour's suggestion of the possible transfer of tonnage from one category of warships to another, but they object to the fact that the figures should have been brought into the recent conversa-

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Reich Aggrieved at French Action in the Rhinelands

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Reports of preparations for evacuation and the actual commencement of the withdrawal of troops from the Rhinelands are doing much to improve the feelings of Germans toward their former opponents.

Under these circumstances France's decision to give the Inter-allied Rhineland Commission which will be transferred to Wiesbaden a military bodyguard was a blow to all friends in Germany of an international rapprochement and to all supporters of the present regime and its policy. It is not the number of soldiers but the fact that after the withdrawal of the English troops Wiesbaden is not to be freed from occupation but will receive a French detachment which has caused disappointment here and marred the effect produced by reports of the progress of evacuation.

It does not matter whether one or 100 French soldiers are seen on the streets in German opinion, it is the presence of a foreign uniform which continually reminds the population of a lost war and thus prevents full restoration of normal relations with their former opponents.

Moreover, English troops are generally preferred to French, and the replacement of English by French soldiers is a grievance in itself. At a time when everybody here was looking forward to the cessation of the military occupation in the Rhinelands, naturally every incident connected with the occupation is doubly noticed. Thus a report just published telling of French artillery practices near the small summer resort of Soberheim has caused considerable ill-feeling here.

Railroad to Utilize Idle Air Space Above Tracks for Motor Speedway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Air rights over railroad tracks will be utilized for automobile traffic speedway purposes for the first time in the United States, it is said here, when the Grand Trunk Railway builds a 26-mile toll road above its tracks from Detroit to Pontiac, Mich. The railway is also to be electrified and the total cost of the project is estimated at $100,000,000.

The plan includes construction of a four-track electrified railway surmounted by a 40-foot motor speedway supported by steel pillars. Throughout its length the highway will pass over all intersecting streets and railroads. There will be no traffic lights to delay motorists.

The speedway is to be divided into zones, and the toll charge based on the number of zones the motorist has traversed. Four streams of traffic are provided for, the inner lane on each side being for high-speed travel, and the outer lane for slower vehicles. Traffic will enter and leave the speedway by way of ramps built at important intersections. Engineers estimate the 26 miles will be traversed easily in 30 minutes, in comparison with the more than 60 minutes now required to travel the same distance on Woodward Avenue, a 204-foot superhighway.

The first step to be accomplished will be the electrification of the railway so that a 40-minute interurban service can be maintained. Multiple unit electric cars will be used. A terminal building, eight stories in height and costing $3,000,000, occupying an entire square block, is to be erected at the Detroit end.

Included in the plans is provision for the erection of public garages where the motorist, driving into the city from outlying points, may leave his car and find buses waiting to carry him to his down-town destination, if he does not wish to take his car into down-town traffic. A bus line operating upon the speedway is also under consideration.

Electric trains will enter the Detroit terminal below the present street level. This is the first electrification of a railroad in the Detroit area.

Harvard Builds Harkness Houses for Use in 'Small College' Plan

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL
President of Harvard University for 20 Years.

University More Than Doubles Facilities in 20 Years While Changing Old Course System to Meet Need for Related Study in Special Field

Far-reaching educational and structural changes, introduced into Harvard University by A. Lawrence Lowell during the 20 years since he succeeded Charles W. Eliot as president, are attaining a high point of achievement this summer. The first two units of the Edward S. Harkness "Houses," designed to combine the benefits of a large university and a small college, and the new gymnasium are rapidly taking shape.

The 20 classes that have read the inscription on the outside of the Dexter Gate, "Enter, to Grow in Wisdom," and have passed after graduation under the parting counsel on the inside, "Depart, to Serve Better Thy Country and Thy Kind," comprise a student body whose facilities for realizing these aims have been increasing steadily; they have been more than doubled in the two decades of Dr. Lowell's presidency.

A senior of 1909, at the end of the "Age of Eliot," knew a Harvard without Widener Library, the Freshman Dormitories, the $5,000,000 group of Business School buildings across the Charles River, the New Fogg Art Museum, the Mallinckrodt Chemical Laboratory, four dormitories and Lehman Hall in the "Yard," and more than $10,000,000 of other buildings which have become inseparable from the Harvard seen by the undergraduate of 1929.

A comparison of the educational methods in use in 1909 and 1929 reveals even more striking contrasts than are apparent in the equipment, more than doubled in extent and utility in the period. From a practice of conferring degrees on students who passed a specified number of "courses," without regard to their ordered relation to a definite program, Harvard has turned to the ideal of concentration and distribution, in which one subject is definitely studied as a unit, with a general final examination to test the student's grasp of this field.

This change has come as a result of Dr. Lowell's recognition that the elective system, introduced by Dr. Eliot to encourage the student in finding and pursuing the subjects best suited to his individual tastes, must be systematized. A smattering of learning often resulted from the choice of subjects so widely unlike as Egyptology, economics and scattered courses in literature from Semitic to Slavic, that required no knowledge of a foreign tongue, as Prof. Samuel E. Morison points out in his sketch of Harvard history

Now, the student takes a minimum of six courses in some specific subject and period, with a view to integrating his study and gaining a comprehensive view of the whole situation. He might, for example, take modern England or America, and choose history, economics or literature as his special subject. Within this field, he would then be expected to be familiar with the

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Soviet Must Head Railway in China, Moscow Declares

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government has rejected the latest Nanking proposal for the regulation of the situation in the Chinese Eastern Railway issue through the immediate appointment of a Soviet assistant managing director.

Pravda offers the following comment on the Soviet position: "The Soviet Government cannot renounce its cardinal demand for the immediate nomination of a Soviet manager and assistant because only the prompt carrying out of this nomination can at least partially guarantee us against further provocations and against complete final ruin of the railroad which is openly plundered by Chinese militarists and Russian whites. Not for nothing do Chinese authorities continue inhumanly to prosecute Soviet citizens by attempting to drive Soviet workers and employees completely off the road and replace them with Russian whites."

The railroad situation has resolved itself into a contest of waiting. Being convinced that China suffers more politically and economically from the present state of suspense and isolation of the Chinese Eastern Railway from Russian lines of communication, Soviet circles manifest the conviction that pursuance of the present policy will ultimately bring about Chinese acceptance of the basic Soviet demand that the status quo of the railroad should be restored as a prerequisite of further negotiations.

SHANGHAI (AP) — The Chinese Nationalist Government estimates damage to Chinese property from Russian raids on Manchurian border points at $25,000,000, according to a Kuomin semiofficial news agency dispatch.

PRINCE SUBSTITUTES AIRPLANE FOR HORSES

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Prince of Wales has bought an airplane for his private flights over Great Britain. It is a two-seater DH Gipsy Moth costing £675 with a cruising speed of between 85 and 90 miles per hour, and is painted red and blue. On the fuselage is a small plate inscribed "H. R. H. Prince of Wales."

The machine's nose is aluminum and the interior is upholstered in scarlet leather which can be inflated. Dual controls are installed so that the Prince can take over the machine. Compasses, gauges for oil and petrol, altimeters and air speed indicators are fitted in both cockpits. The machine can land in small fields.

MRS. ADAMS TO SPONSOR V-5

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, will act as sponsor for the submarine V-5 which is to be launched at the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard on Dec. 17.

BRITISH SAVING ON BATTLESHIPS SET AT $920,000,000

Naval Writer Shows Boon to Taxpayers Possible in Proposed Delay

GERMAN SHIP UPSETS FAITH IN 'MASTODONS'

Rivalry of France and Italy in Navies Chief Block to Disarmament

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Hector C. Bywater, naval correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in an article dealing with the reported Anglo-American decision to postpone replacement of battleships until 1936 says such a construction delay of five years would mean a saving to British taxpayers alone of £64,000,000.

It will also, he says, avert an expenditure of not less than £120,000,000 on superdreadnaught type ships in the next 10 or 12 years, a total saving in round figures of $920,000,000. There is every reason to anticipate that Japan, France and Italy, he continues, will unconditionally favor the proposed delay in battleship replacement.

"The advent of the German motor warship Ersatz Preussen, with its revelation of a remarkable sum of fighting power which can be embodied in a 10,000-to ship," concludes Mr. Bywater, "has shaken the confidence of naval experts everywhere in 35,000-ton mastodons. It is therefore quite on the cards that the Nelson and the Rodney may prove to be the last of superdreadnaughts."

The chief difficulty in connection with the proposed five-power naval disarmament conference in London in January, the Monitor understands is anticipated from France and Italy rather than Japan owing to the largeness of the building programs to which Paris and Rome are committed in competition with one another. In this connection the Telegraph says: "France is working to a building scheme which does not reach maturity till 1942 and which comprises 18 cruisers, 90 destroyers, 67 ocean-going submarines, and 48 coastal submarines.

"Italy's building program was further increased only last year by the addition of 13 ships which are to cost an additional £9,000,000, but its principal strength lies in fast destroyers and motor torpedo craft specially designed for effective use in mare clausum like the Mediterranean.

"Program has been answered by program, and though both powers pay homage to the principle of naval reduction, it has not been much honored in observance compared to the enormous reductions carried out by the British navy."

The Telegraph goes on to criticize the British Government for adding to the "dust of controversy" by choosing the present moment, when the difficult task of persuading France and Italy to reduce naval armaments has been undertaken, to raise the question of land armaments, as has been done by Viscount Cecil at Geneva in reasserting British objection to the exclusion of reservists from consideration in any army reduction program.

Move for Naval Accord Looks to Adjustment of Franco-Italian Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With the Anglo-American phase of the naval issue on a negotiable basis, the problem of a general naval accord becomes one of bringing together France and Italy. If the differences that separate these two countries on naval matters could be as satisfactorily adjusted as President Hoover and Premier MacDonald disposed of the disputed points between their governments, then there would be nothing in the way of a naval agreement.

Involved in the Franco-Italian situation are difficulties that go deeper than conflict of ideas over naval equipment. The United States and Great Britain, under the leadership of the clear-sighted idealism of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald were early brought to realize that between them stood only certain technical questions on naval craft—how many big cruisers are equal to a superiority of tonnage in smaller cruisers; the percentage to be allowed for a ship of a certain age as against a craft somewhat older.

These and other such problems presented difficulties in solving, but the task was not complicated as is the Franco-Italian issue by organized and militant anti-national sentiment. It must be frankly realized that France and Italy are not on the best of terms, and have not been since the rise of Fascism in Italy and under the leadership of Benito Mussolini a policy of flamboyant nationalism gained ground in that country.

France agreed to Italy's demand for parity in capital ships at the 1922 Washington disarmament conference, but today France takes the position that she must have superiority in auxiliary craft, such as cruisers, submarines and the like. Of course, Fascist Italy refuses to concede any such claims with the result that both countries are engaged in an avowed naval race for domination in the Mediterranean.

England with her concern in keeping the Mediterranean route open for contact with its Far Eastern possessions, is naturally vitally interested in Franco-Italian naval construction. If France and Italy can be brought together in a general naval agreement it will not only ease off the growing tension between them,

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LOREE PROPOSES UNIFICATION OF EASTERN ROADS

Delaware & Hudson Head Would Put 17 Under Single Management

NEW YORK — Unification of railways along the Atlantic seaboard, reaching inland to Buffalo and with deep water connections at Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, is proposed by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, and the most important proponent of various merger plans of eastern railroads among transportation experts.

Mr. Loree's plan would consolidate virtually all the lines in the East which are not actually or tacitly regarded as belonging to one or another of the trunk lines. He would bring under a single management 17 railroads, with an aggregate mileage of 17,000 and evaluated at more than $[illegible].

The lines thus mentioned are, in some instances, purely switching roads or connecting links between other larger lines, but among the more important railroads which he names in his plan are the Boston & Maine, New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Central of New Jersey, the Reading, the Western Maryland and the Virginian, in addition to the main line the Delaware & Hudson. In New England, he would include the Maine Central, the Bangor & Aroostook and the Rutland.

Outside of New England, the system would bring into its fold the smaller lines which are of admitted strategic value, either as "bridge" roads or as originators of traffic, including the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern, the Pittsburgh & West Virginia, the Buffalo & Susquehanna, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Lehigh & New England, the Lehigh & Hudson River, the New York, Ontario & Western, and others.

The proposed system is in line with, but supplements, that of Prof. William Z. Ripley, who made a tentative plan for rail consolidations on behalf of the I. C. C. in 1922.

Officials of New England lines referred to in the Loree plan denied any knowledge of steps looking toward unification.

Develop Curiosity, Educationist Advises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Curiosity is one of the important things to be acquired as the result of a college education, according to Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University in his address at the opening of the school's ninety-ninth year.

The intelligent development of three types of curiosity, he said, should be fostered; curiosity on the part of the student about himself, about other people, and about religion.

"If the problems of internationalism are ever to be solved it will be by those who are open-mindedly curious," he said, "rather than arrogantly dogmatic about other people."

Dr. McConaughy announced an anonymous donation which will permit the rebuilding of Rich Hall into an auditorium and little theater. He also announced the appointment of Prof. Albert Feuillerat, of France, as the first Frank B. Weeks visiting professor of English.

EASTERN STAR BOLTERS FORM 'GOLDEN CHAIN'

ASBURY PARK, N. J. (AP)—Insurgents of the Order of Eastern Star of New Jersey, who resigned last June because of the adoption by the organization of an alleged sectarian ritual, met here and elected officers to a new organization to be known as the Golden Chain.

There are 21 links in the chain, each representing former New Jersey chapters of the Eastern Star. Present were 110 delegates, said to represent 5000 former members of the Eastern Star.

LINDBERGH APPROACHES PAN-AMERICAN CRUISE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Bolling Field here on a flight from Roosevelt Field, N. Y., en route to Miami, Fla. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lindbergh. At Miami he will start a 20-day air journey to Central and South America.

Colonel Lindbergh flew a six passenger monoplane borrowed from Morgan Belmont, wealthy New Yorker. His mechanic and radio operator will join him in Miami.

CANADIAN SUPPORTS BRITISH OPIUM VIEWS

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—In the course of the debate in opium commission, Mr. McLean, Canada, supported the British proposal for the limitation of manufacture. He said that further study should be made of the problem.

The question of manufacture by those countries not in the League of Nations should be faced and also the question of the substitution of drugs.

DECREE BARS OFFICERS FROM GERMAN ORDER

BERLIN (AP)—German nobility has been stirred by a decree of Wilhelm Groener, Defense Minister, prohibiting membership by army and navy officers in "Adelsgenossenschaft" (Association of Aristocrats) whereby many officers are forced to resign from that organization.

As the decree is based on the law for defense of the Republic forbidding members of the army and navy to join political organizations and leagues, the Defense Minister has officially designated the aristocratic order as a political organization.

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Butler Tells Quantico: 'Scofflaws or Marines!'

QUANTICO, Va. (AP) — Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commander of the Quantico Marine Base, has put up to the citizens and officials of this new town the question of getting rid of bootleggers or losing about 90 per cent of their retail trade.

The town, which was incorporated about two years ago and is practically surrounded and supported by the marine base, has been deprived of its most profitable customers since Saturday. The general, whose opinion that prohibition can be enforced became well known while he was serving as police commissioner of Philadelphia, issued an order on that day prohibiting his enlisted men from coming here. Since then the stores and amusement places have been virtually deserted.

Mayor A. E. McInteer and members of the town council, called on the general and were assured that the ban would be lifted after bootlegging and lawlessness had been stamped out. He offered to cooperate, they said, in the effort he recommended, and is understood to have given the names of persons whose presence in the town was considered undesirable, and to have intimated that, if other methods failed, he might be able to aid in the "clean up" by cutting off the water supply in certain places.

Nations to Discuss Tariff Truce Issue

GENEVA (AP)—A conference of all countries, whether members of the League of Nations or not, to discuss a two-year tariff truce, is recommended in the draft report of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations Assembly, but bearing in mind the objections of certain overseas countries, the report adds, "In order to keep in close touch with the realities it is necessary to bear in mind the differences, sometimes very great, in the stage of economic development reached by different countries."

"If results of practical value are to be obtained," the report goes on, "it seems desirable that only those states should take in the contemplated negotiations which, having regard to their economic position, think the suggested measures may allow of a fair balance between the sacrifices they would be prepared to make and the advantages they might secure."

The proposed procedure is that the states should intimate to the secretary-general of the League before Dec. 21 whether they are prepared to participate in a preliminary conference.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The report from Geneva stating that the economic subcommittee had decided to lay before the tenth full session of the League of Nations a plan for the conclusion of a tariff peace for two years, during which time preparation is to be made for the coming into force of an economic peace followed by the conclusion of a pact lowering the tariff walls was received here by many with great satisfaction.

Social Democrat Vorwaerts heads its report with the words "down with economic weapons."

NORTH CAROLINA LEGION ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Col. George K. Freeman, of Goldsboro, was elected State commander of the North Carolina department of the American Legion, at its annual convention held in Raleigh. The Raleigh drum and bugle corps won $1000 as the best drilled corps and will go to the national convention in Louisville, Ky., in September.

NATIONS' RADIO CONFERENCE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The international radio conference has opened in the Knight's Hall. The 200 delegates of 35 countries were welcomed by the Dutch Minister of Waterways, Dr. P. J. Reymer.

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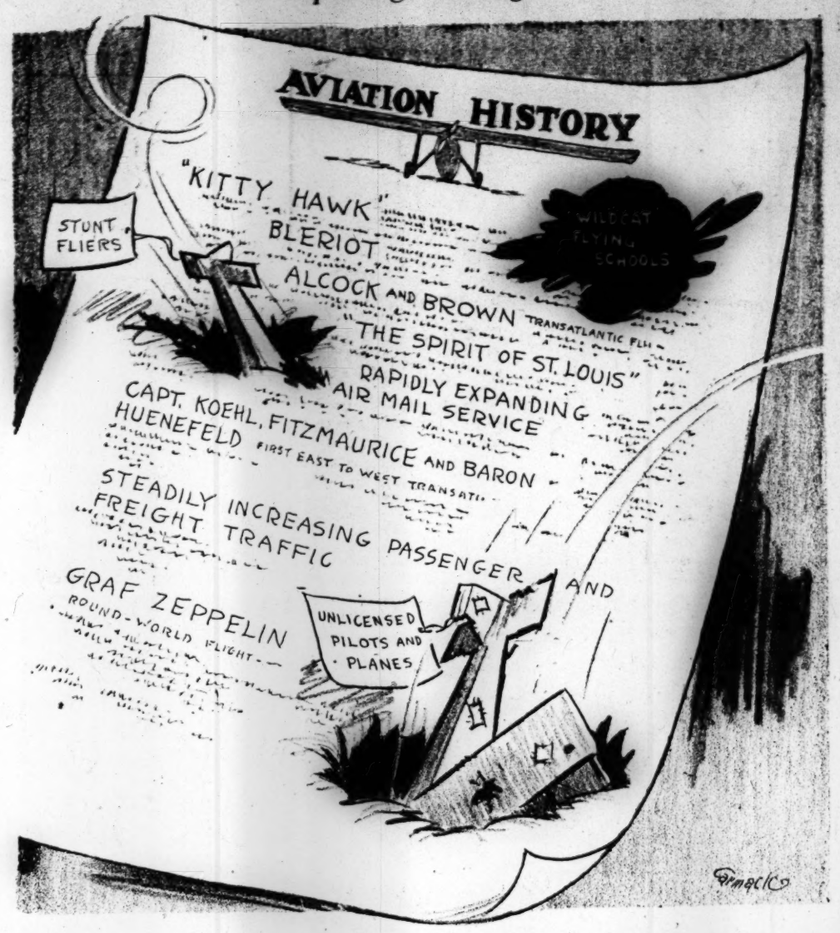
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MORGANS AGREE TO BID PROJECTS ON ST. LAWRENCE

Deny Recent Acquisition of Holdings There to Connote Monopoly

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Denying that recent acquisition by the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation of riparian holdings on the St. Lawrence River through the purchase of the Frontier Corporation connoted a "conflict of the giants" for state water power monopoly, the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and Thomas W. Lamont, senior partner of J. P. Morgan & Co., have formally pledged their co-operation with both Federal and State authorities in the development of water power on the St. Lawrence.

The purchase of the Frontier Corporation effected a virtual monopoly by the $450,000,000 Morgan superpower system of upstate New York hydro-electric power sites and brought a sharp criticism from Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, of private development of the St. Lawrence. Mr. Roosevelt took a firm stand that the State should be the agency for the utilization of these hydro-electric sites.

Mr. Lamont made it clear that his brief statement was in no sense a rejoinder to Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the purchase, declaring that neither the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., nor, so far as he knew, any of its associates, had taken any position for or against public or private ownership. Unification had been undertaken, he said, solely to conduce to more economical power.

Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, and Roy P. Stevens, president, declared that "plans for the sea-to-lakes canal on the St. Lawrence will be in no wise interfered with by a proper power development," and disclaimed that the corporation had adopted any definite plans in regard to St. Lawrence development.

While no formal arrangement had been made, Mr. Lamont said, for a conference with Mr. Roosevelt, the managers of the companies were ready at any time to confer with him. He added that after the authorities have themselves determined what is to be done the companies will gladly conform.

Mr. Roosevelt's stand for state development and control of the St. Lawrence electric power sites has received the support of Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, and Arthur W. Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas. Mr. Wagner declared that the State would be able to contract for favorable rates to consumers regardless of private or state development of the sites. Mr. Capper saw in the purchase augury against the proposed deepening of the St. Lawrence as a transportation channel from the inland states to the sea.

CZECH PREMIER RESIGNS DEFENSE PORTFOLIO

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Frantisek Udrzal, has resigned the defense portfolio. A successor has not yet been decided upon, but he is certain to be a member of the Czech-Agrarian Party.

The official reason given is the impossibility of performing two functions, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that Dr. Antonin Svehla, who resigned in February last, is now expected to return to office. So the coalition parties pressed on Mr. Udrzal, who had called himself hitherto Dr. Svehla's substitute, definitely to take on the premiership.

DUTCH STATE BUDGET SHOWS CREDIT BALANCE

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Dutch state budget for 1930 shows for the ordinary service total estimated receipts of 621,000,000 florins, expenditure 612,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of 9,000,000 florins. The ordinary services of 1925 to 1929 left a total surplus of receipts over estimated expenditure of more than $100,000,000.

The Netherlands' interest in education is shown by an item in the 1930 budget amounting to 159,000,000 florins, or nearly 26 per cent of the total state expenditure. The Willemstad affair entailed an increase in the military expenditure in Curacao from 100,000 to 600,000 florins.

BRITISH TRADE ALLIES CONFER WITH AMERICANS

Lord Birkenhead Foresees Continuance of Private Control of Utilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The Earl of Birkenhead and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans have arrived here on the Olympic, of the White Star Line, with a party of British financiers, to confer with the head of the Penn Company on matters affecting public utilities in the United States and Great Britain.

Lord Birkenhead was formerly Secretary of State for India and Sir Laming one time Secretary of State for War. Others in the party are Henry Mond, F. Massingbord Roger, Sir Harry Duffean McGowan and W. Brookes.

"I am coming here as president of the Greater Counties Trust," said Lord Birkenhead, "to confer with my ally, Harley Clarke, the chairman of the Penn Company. I am accompanied by my senior colleagues on the Board of Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., who will discuss with their American associates certain important matters. I hope to find a few days to visit Canada during my stay, that visit to be independent of business."

In reply to a question by reporters regarding what he thought of the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, to the United States, Lord Birkenhead declared it was "vitally important to remember that the situation of the British Empire is distinguishable from that of any nation or collection of nations in the world."

"We are not self-supporting," he continued. "We have a world-wide Empire, to the protection of which we are pledged. With the realization of these tasks a certain number of light cruisers is indispensable. No British ministry could survive parliamentary debate if it made an agreement which fell short of this minimum.

"But with good faith on both sides I do not see any reason why agreement should not be obtainable."

When asked concerning his opinion of the British mandate in Palestine, Lord Birkenhead declared it would not be relinquished.

"Great Britain undertook the mandate in Palestine," he said. "However, let me observe that it was previously offered to the United States. Great Britain had nothing in particular to get out of it, and she has consistently spent money upon it ever since.

"Whether it was wise or unwise to accept the mandate I do not argue. It has been enacted. It will certainly be maintained. Great Britain will do its best, not without experience of similar difficulties in India and other parts of the world, to maintain peace between Jew and Arab."

Lord Birkenhead declared that England offered an immense field for the development of electrification. He saw no chance of public control of utilities there.

"The present ministry there is for state ownership in the abstract," he said. "Yet this same government is hopeless to take any steps in that direction."

Two Textile Unions Defined as to Aims

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Charging that the National Textile Workers' Union, which has been involved in a series of disturbances in Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties, was "financed by Russia along with the present-day Communist Party," T. A. Wilson, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, issued a statement outlining the differences in aims, personnel and organization between this union and the United Textile Workers of America, also active in the Piedmont cotton manufacturing area.

"The United Textile Workers' Union," Mr. Wilson said, "is recognized as an officially affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor and recognizes, as do all other affiliated bodies, that its purpose is to sell the labor of its membership at the best prices obtainable and at the same time get good conditions and better working hours. The strike is used only as a last resort. Unfortunately sometimes the ends strived for cannot be reached without resort to the strike."

Mr. Wilson declared that aims of the other union included "destruction" of the American Federation of Labor.

'BABY-VOLSTEAD' OPPONENTS GET DRY CRITICISM

Dr. Gordon's and Joseph Walker's Views Condemned by Massachusetts Drys

Reception by dry leaders of the statements made by the Rev. George A. Gordon, paster emeritus of the Old South Church in commending Joseph Walker, former Republican Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, for his favoring the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act," has been prompt and incisive.

These leaders point out inconsistencies in the theory that education can solve the liquor problem, without support from the legal enactments which have been devised to curb unruly elements that cannot be reached by more gentle means.

Arthur S. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, general chairman of the Women's National Committee for Law Enforcement, made public statements, in which Dr. Gordon's stand was subjected to a searching analysis.

Referring to the support which Dr. Gordon and Mr. Walker have given to the forces advocating lawlessness, by their recent statements, Mr. Davis said, "The old Massachusetts liquor crowd, always lawless in the extreme, are now aided and abetted by some who must be uncomfortable in such company.

Would Padlock Courts

"They are attempting to padlock the courts of Massachusetts against the prosecution of rumrunners, speakeasy operators and their ilk."

Speaking before the Boston South Baptist Association in Dorchester, Mr. Davis said that the proposed repeal of the state enforcement law "is confessedly an attempt to create a reign of liquor lawlessness far exceeding in volume the present violations of the prohibition law."

"Shall Massachusetts remain loyal to the Constitution?" That was the question which Mr. Davis said confronted the people of this state, as a result of efforts being made by the Constitutional Liberty League, with the approval of Mr. Walker and Dr. Gordon, to repeal the state law for co-operation in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Deprecating the efforts to padlock the courts of Massachusetts against the prosecution of rumrunners, speak-easy operators and bootleggers, Mr. Davis stated that in New York the padlock was being used to prevent the unlawful sale of liquor in speakeasies and liquor selling night clubs.

Education as a Solution

Mr. Davis expressed pleasure that Dr. Gordon places confidence in education as essential to a solution of the liquor problem. "I take pleasure," he said, "in welcoming Dr. Gordon into the ranks of those who have for years been devoted to anti-saloon education. Dr. Gordon says education must be our salvation. That being true, he will, of course, throw the full weight of his powerful influence behind some big, constructive plan to inform the people concerning the evils of drink. Perhaps he will join the Scientific Temperance Federation, which does splendid work along this line."

Mrs. Peabody, in a public statement, said she favored education, as advocated by Dr. Gordon, but asked, "What education shall be provided for criminals? The ordinary bootlegger would not be reached by a tract on temperance nor the best possible arguments for obedience to law. His education must include longer or shorter removal from society with sufficient punishment to compel obedience."

JEWS PLEDGE AID TO JEWS IN RUSSIA

VIENNA (AP)—The final session of the Agudath Israel Congress of Orthodox Jews of eastern and central Europe adopted a resolution noting that "all Israel is suffering religious persecution in Soviet Russia" and pledging assistance to all Jews desiring to leave that country.

Another resolution adopted allowed the World Palestine Central Bureau to remain independent while at the same time it was resolved that a special Palestine Central Bureau be opened in every state to be subordinate to the World Bureau.

CARS CROWD NEW TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than 7000 motor vehicles passed through the new Beaucatcher tunnel at Asheville on the opening day, in daylight. The peak of traffic was reached at 4 p. m., when the hourly average was 900.

Year of High-Pressure Changes Transforms Airport at Boston

With Curtiss Flying Service and Skyways, Inc., already established in their new hangars, the Colonial Air Transport, Inc., and East Coast Aircraft Sales Corporation rapidly completing their structures, and the walls of the administration building well up, the Boston Airport is rapidly completing the "high-pressure transformation" begun nearly a year ago.

A visitor to the airport sees a row of clean new structures nearing completion on the right, headed by the administration building. Straight ahead, the field opens out, with a strip of blue water and Winthrop beyond. The hangars of the army, with space for future development of commercial aviation, extend to the left.

Out in the center of the field, a group of shabby buildings represents all that remains of the old airport equipment, only waiting for removal to leave an unobstructed landing area more than a half-mile square.

When the field is cleared and extended eight runways will make possible landings from all points of the compass, with long approaches over water.

Prevailing winds blow over Boston to the airport, so that takeoffs at present are over buildings. To provide a take-off that will sweep out over the harbor to the Southwest and free of all obstructions a runway is being extended by filling in the low marshes to the Northeast.

This runway can be indefinitely extended as need arises. There will be six other runways that can be called into use when the winds shift from their usual course.

Boundary lights are being installed, and are expected to be complete in three weeks, declares Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the airport. A rotating beacon, a ceiling projector to determine the height of clouds and a flood light to illumine the entire field, are other lighting features on the way.

A yellow and black striped airplane that points the direction of the wind, has been set up in the field.

Specifications are being drawn for the cement ramp which will make it possible for amphibian planes to walk out of the water for servicing.

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WOMEN WRITERS VISIT 'VILLAGE' AT STATES' FAIR

National and State Councils of Girl Scouts Join in Springfield Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A gathering of women editors and writers numbering 50 or more at the Eastern States Exposition Wednesday focused attention on the home department and the New England Village group of buildings in which it is quartered.

Much interest was manifested in the old Potter mansion, built in North Brookfield about 1789, and just set up at the exposition. It has an old-fashioned brick oven, many fireplaces, much antique furniture and old pewter, a ballroom with a piano a century old, a secret closet and other quaint features.

Special interest also attaches to the stately white church, brought from Salisbury, N. H. Dedication services, with an impressive candle-lighting ceremony by 4-H Club members, were held early in the week, and the church has been the scene of various meetings since then.

The state and national councils of the Girl Scouts are exhibiting at the exposition this year for the first time. All the Girl Scout displays this year are in the home department, and 16 Scouts from nine states, selected for their outstanding work, are assisting Mrs. James J. Storrow, head of the home department, at the Potter mansion.

Maine 4-H Club girls gained many compliments by the success of an "All Maine" dinner served by them to Governor and Mrs. Gardiner and other Maine notables at Camp Vail, and the example is being followed by other state delegations.

The boys' and girls' baby beef contest was won by Leslie Hansen of Millerton, N. Y., with an 800-pound Aberdeen Angus steer. The sum of $1200 in gold was distributed among winners of the 4-H junior dairy contests open to Massachusetts members.

Pennsylvania State College won first honors in the intercollegiate live stock judging contests, with Massachusetts Agricultural College taking second place.

The first two days of the exposition set new attendance records, but Tuesday's attendance was much reduced by rain, causing the postponement of many outdoor events. On that account even more interest was manifested in the events in the Coliseum, where much of the live stock judging takes place, and where the horse show, one of the most successful in the history of the exposition, goes on each evening.

BRITISH SAVING ON BATTLESHIPS SET AT $920,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

but would enable Great Britain to feel freer in considering future naval curtailment plans.

France has built, building and appropriated for, according to official information available in July, 1929, 16 cruisers of various sizes with a total tonnage of 135,865 tons. Italy has 22 cruisers with a tonnage, however, of only 143,419 tons. Of the 16 French cruisers, 11 are in service, four are building and one is appropriated for. Of the 22 Italian cruisers 11 are in operation, five are building and six are appropriated for.

Tonnage in Submarines

In destroyers France has 82, but with a total tonnage of 124,231 tons, as against 90 such ships by Italy with only a total of 109,531 tons. In submarines, again, France is more heavily armed than Italy. France has 45 undersurface craft of various sizes already built, is building 32 more and has appropriated for 15 others for a contemplated total of 90,884 tons contained in 92 such ships. Italy has 40 submarines in operation, is building 13 more and had appropriated for 11 others to give her 64 such ships with a total of 38,848 tons.

It is in this class of ships that most difficult problems confronting a Franco-Italian accord arise. The French insist upon a large submarine fleet on the ground that such craft are essential for the protection of its lines of African reserves.

Both the British and Italians cannot but view a powerful French submarine fleet as a danger and therein lies one of the major difficulties in the way of a general naval pact. If France can be brought to curtail its submarine building program the way will be open for an agreement.

French Decry Overemphasis on Anglo-American Accord

PARIS (AP)—Overemphasis of the preliminary naval accord between the United States and Great Britain may endanger the success of the projected five-power naval conference, in the opinion of some observers here of the international political situation.

In this connection significance is attached to a speech delivered by the French Minister of Marine, M. Georges Leygues, when he stressed the growing importance of the rôle of the navy in the life of nations. M. Leygues praised France's contribution to international justice and understanding but warned that France would resist all efforts "open or hidden" which aim at the destruction of European equilibrium or at modification of the position established at the end of the World War which would be intended to benefit former enemy nations.

"International solidarity, yes," said the minister, "but first of all liberty and security for France."

British Deny Invitation Has Been Sent to Powers

LONDON (AP)—High British official quarters heard with surprise reports printed in London and New York that Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald had invited Japan, France, and Italy through their respective embassies to participate in a five-power naval conference in London in January. It was stated the report is untrue and that no decision has been taken to issue such invitations at present.

Mr. MacDonald, accompanied by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, left 10 Downing Street by automobile for a short visit with King George and Queen Mary at their country estate at Sandringham, Norfolk.

Besides his daughter, Ishbel, who is his political hostess, the only close companion Mr. MacDonald will have on his forthcoming visit to Washington, it was stated, will be Lord Arnold, a former Liberal leader who joined the Labor party in 1922 and was Under Secretary for the Colonies in the first MacDonald government.

Great Britain to Issue Invitations to Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—Invitations to the five-power naval conference proposed to be held late in January will be issued by the British Premier, Ramsay Macdonald, in the near future, but the exact time remains to be determined.

This was learned here authoritatively and with it came the further information that there would be no joint invitations on behalf of Great Britain and the United States as has been suggested in some quarters.

Much preparatory work must be done before the invitations are sent forward through the British embassies.

It may be that action will be deferred until after Mr. MacDonald has held his conferences with President Hoover in Washington, early in October, on points still in controversy between the United States and Great Britain on the cruiser question.

PORTUGAL CELEBRATES CO-OPERATORS' DAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Co-operators' Day was this year celebrated for the first time in Portugal, says a statement issued by the International Co-operative Alliance. The limitation of the right of public assembly made propaganda meetings impossible, but the Co-operative Commission of the Specialist Party arranged for the publication of the manifesto of the International Co-operative Alliance, together with a page of co-operative notes and articles, in the press of the four towns of Lisbon, Oporto, Beja and Covilha.

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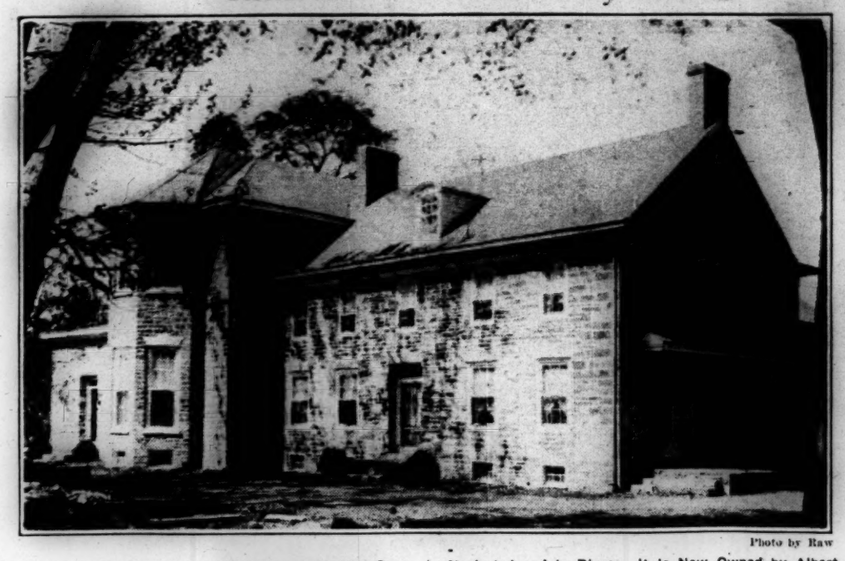


Photo by Raw

The Old Huffnagle Mansion, Near Hope, Pa., Was Once the Home of Famous Figures in Early Days of the Republic, but for More Than Half a Century Was Neglected and in Disuse. It Is Now Owned by Albert Rosenthal, Philadelphia Painter, Who Has Made It a Shrine of Early Americana.

'Remote Control'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—At the Forty-eighth Street Theater, A. L. Jones and Morris Green present "Remote Control," a new play by Clyde North, Albert C. Fuller, and Jack T. Nelson. The cast:

Walter Brokenchild	Walter N. Greaza
Dorothy Doyle	Louise Barrett
Ralph Shugart	Hobart Cavanaugh
Helen Wright	Patricia Barclay
Charles Golden	Arthur Pierson
Moran	William Foran
Bert Rupert	Donald Kirke
Dr. A. P. Workman	Edward Van Sloan
Agnes Joyce	Consuelo Flowerton
Betty Clair	Alice Davenport
Lorraine Winthrop	Mimi Lehmann
Beatrice Allen	Raleigh Kennedy
May Prescott	Audrey Berry
June Carter	Claire Nolte
Pete	George Leach
Joe	Michael Markham
Ed	William Monohan
Jack	Dave Abrams
W. L. Oakwood	George Lessey
Sergeant Devine	Lawrence Leslie
Burke	Harold Woolf
Slattery	James V. Nolan
Professor Murrey	Al Ochs
Ruth	Polly Clarke

"Remote Control" is a well-written, well-directed and well-acted "mystery" play. Plays of this type are all pretty much alike. The saving novelty in "Remote Control" is that the scene is laid in a broadcasting studio. Lack of plot is made up for by frequent switching on and off of the lights and the focusing of the attention of the audience on each member of the cast in turn as the one who really did the shooting in Act 1.

After the author has established his studio atmosphere and advised the audience that the station is not a great success under its present director, one of the members of the company has the bright idea that a novelty shall be introduced over the air by six "Junior League" girls who are in the midst of rehearsal of their annual Junior League Follies performance. It is these girls who are brought to the studio to do their specialties and are robbed of their jewelry by the "ghost gang" of the author's invention. It is while the grils are in the darkened studio that the shooting occurs which precipitates the quest for the guilty person.

Walter Greaza gives an excellently satirical performance of the radio announcer and Hobart Cavanaugh is amusing at the switchboard. A good performance of the hardheaded inspector is given by Lawrence Leslie. The women of the play do not have much of an opportunity, but a sincere and attractive performance of the leading lady's part is offered by Patricia Barclay.

F. L. S.

GERMAN PHYSICISTS MEET IN PRAGUE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The fifth German physics and mathematicians' congress has opened here, Prof Philip Frank of Prague presiding.

More than 700 delegates are attending, 450 from Germany and Czechoslovakia and the rest from other foreign states.

SEARS, ROEBUCK OPENS STORE

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. has announced that three new retail stores will be opened in Boston during the first week in October. The territory of the Boston headquarters has been extended 300 miles west and includes all the area between Canada and Long Island Sound.

ARTIST RESCUES HISTORIC HOUSE FROM NEGLECT

Restores Mansion Built in 1812 and Installs Museum Pieces Therein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—After close to a half century of disuse and neglect, the old Huffnagle Mansion, near New Hope, Pa., a few miles from here, is once more a show place and museum. The dwelling, built about 1812 by William Maris, has been purchased and restored by Albert Rosenthal, Philadelphia portrait painter, who has installed there his collection of early American paintings, prints and furniture, his bronzes and sculpture.

When Mr. Rosenthal bought the property, the dwelling, which he has renamed Rosedale, was dilapidated, but under his direction it has been restored to its former beauty. Every possible bit of original interior woodwork has been preserved, and almost all of the flooring is that which was put into the house when it was built. In the restoration, Mr. Rosenthal has installed some modern features, but this has been done so skillfully that the atmosphere of the place has been preserved intact.

Mr. Rosenthal's treasures of early Americana appropriately furnish the mansion. In the wide hallway and in the first-floor rooms hang the Gilbert Stuarts, Thomas Sullys and other works by artists of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Because so many of the articles in the mansion are really museum pieces, Mr. Rosenthal has been asked to open his home to visitors on certain days, and he is giving consideration to this and endeavoring to make arrangements to protect the treasures while at the same time displaying them.

Years ago the house was famous because of the collection of curios of the late Charles Huffnagle. Just 100 years ago William Huffnagle came into possession of the property, while he was supervising the construction of the Delaware Division Canal.

Passing to various members of the family, it finally came into the possession of Dr. Charles Huffnagle, a ship's doctor, associated with the East India Company. He was appointed Consul to Calcutta by President Polk in 1847, and in 1855 he was Consul-General to British India. During his travels he collected many curious and valuable articles, which he placed in his New Hope mansion.

Duce's Work Hours Begin Early, End Late

ROME (AP)—The new working program by which the Duce establishes his office routine now that he has relinquished seven of his Cabinet posts and is installed in the Venezia Palace, is outlined in the Lavoro Fascista.

Premier Mussolini gets down to work at 8 a. m., and his morning is usually devoted to listening to reports of subordinates, such as, the General commanding the Carabineers, the Undersecretary to the Premier, his own private secretary, the chief of his Press Bureau and the Undersecretary of the Interior Department.

The last report of the forenoon session is that of Secretary Turati of the Fascist Party, who details the latest news and developments of the party's organization.

Then come audiences and the reception of delegations, whether prominent Fascists or humble private citizens. The Duce goes to lunch at 2 p. m. and returns to the office at 4 p. m.

New England Movie Men Unite With Independent National Group

Organized Front to Secure Equitable Contracts With Big Producers Is Among the Aims of New Picture Theater Merger

Independent Theater Owners of New England, Inc., at a members' meeting in Boston, voted to affiliate with the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, a national organization of independent picture house operators. The New England organization is incorporated in Massachusetts, and received its charter Sept. 17 from the State.

A committee of eight is to function as a governing board until December, when the first annual meeting will be held to elect officers.

Nathan Yamins of Fall River, Mass., who presided, said that it was the first time to his knowledge that independent motion picture operators of all the New England States had got together as a single group.

Need of Single Organization

Abram F. Myers, president of the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, pointed out the need of a single national organization, composed of member state organizations. Following upon complaints to the United States Department of Justice, he said, certain of the large producers stopped refusing to supply films to theater owners who had been unable to obtain so-called "licensed" talking picture projection apparatus and had been compelled to install "unlicensed" apparatus in order to keep their theaters open.

Owing, again, to an organized front, he said, an equitable contract and franchise arrangement has been obtained with two producing firms, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation and Tiffany-Stahl Pictures.

This deal was followed by offers from other producing companies of films "at the same prices or lower" than that planned in the new franchise arrangement. The 18,000 independent film theaters in the United States, Mr. Myers stated, still constituted more than half the total seating capacity of motion picture houses. There are now more than 25 state organizations affiliated with the Allied States, he said, with the prospect that all the states will be represented within a year.

Mr. Myers declared that, with the independents presenting a united front, the future held assurance that they would be able to obtain films at a price that would enable them to make a fair profit, and so stay in business.

Solid Front Pays in Texas

Col. H. A. Cole, head of the independent exhibitors of Texas said that until they found out in Texas that they must have a strong organization they got no results. There was nothing they could do to combat threats of oppressive censorship and tax legislation that could not be done for them by the Will Hays organization. But when the exhibitors got together effectively they were able to stop the extra-legal "arbitration" devices instituted by the producers. During the past two months this organization has saved its members more than $150,000 on this item alone.

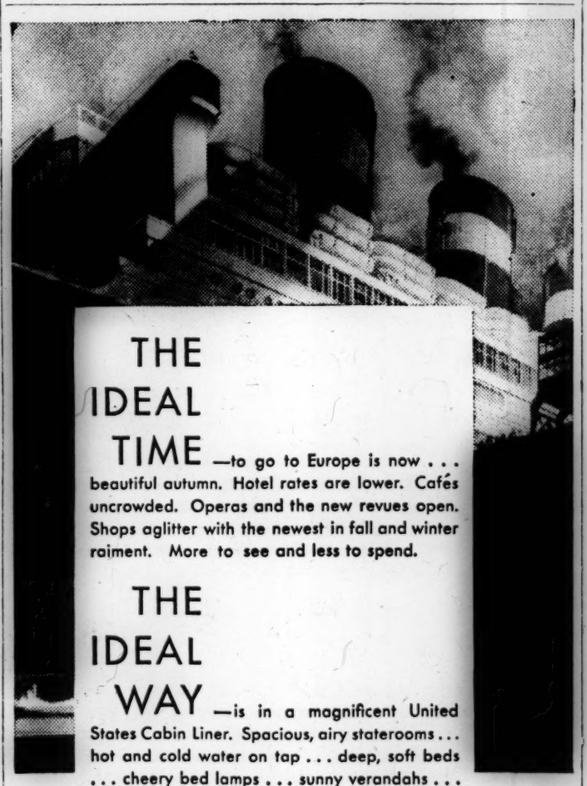
Col. E. D. Hawkins, representing R. C. A., explained the offer of the $2995 apparatus for houses seating less than 500 persons that has been made in connection with the R. K. O. and Tiffany Stahl franchise arrangement.

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT WORLD BANK ARTICLES

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — The committee intrusted by the Hague conference with the task of drafting the constitution of the Bank of International Settlements meets here soon. It will then decide where to carry on its labors, as the first session will be simply one of inauguration. This will be carried out by M. Jaspar, permanent president of committees at the Hague conference.

It is regarded as more than likely that not only will the work be continued in Brussels, but that the bank will be established here.



THE IDEAL TIME —to go to Europe is now . . . beautiful autumn. Hotel rates are lower. Cafés uncrowded. Operas and the new revues open. Shops aglitter with the newest in fall and winter raiment. More to see and less to spend.

THE IDEAL WAY —is in a magnificent United States Cabin Liner. Spacious, airy staterooms . . . hot and cold water on tap . . . deep, soft beds . . . cheery bed lamps . . . sunny verandahs . . . golf, tennis, gymnasiums . . . incomparable American cuisine . . . and stewards who speak your own language.

Up the Gangplank to One of These Superb Cabin Liners to England, Ireland, France and Germany, at

LOW RATES

AMERICA	September 27
PRESIDENT HARDING	October 2
REPUBLIC	October 5
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT	October 9
GEORGE WASHINGTON	October 16

Of course, for Utmost Speed and Luxury, take the LEVIATHAN, September 26

Cruise to the Mediterranean and the Holy Land. SS Republic from New York, March 20, 52 days. Rates $650 up, including shore excursions. Write for literature.

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BRISK lathers quicker—stays moist longer

...tender skin tenders
thanks to Brisk-cooled shaves...

The instant your face is snowed under the soothing Brisk lather . . . your tender skin feels a new sensation . . . cooling, comforting, exhilarating . . . different!

Like a brisk breeze on a hot day, Brisk brightens and refreshes you. No after-burn or sting. Brisk is its own freshener, soothing and pleasing the skin.

This new and really different shaving cream comes in a new and different package. Designed for men only. You can't mistake it for the tube of family tooth paste or your wife's cold cream. It has a one-man top that is a part of the box . . . not apart from it.

It took two years to develop Brisk. It will take you two minutes to decide that you need a Brisk-cooled shave to start the day right.

For new shaving fun and refreshing Brisk-cooled shaves . . . buy a box of Brisk . . . 50 cents at all druggists, or

Have a Two Weeks' Treat With Us . . . Ask your druggist for your Free two weeks' supply of Brisk-cooled shaves. If he is out . . . a little patience and this coupon will bring you briskly enough Brisk for two weeks. Florian, Inc., 1316 Book Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

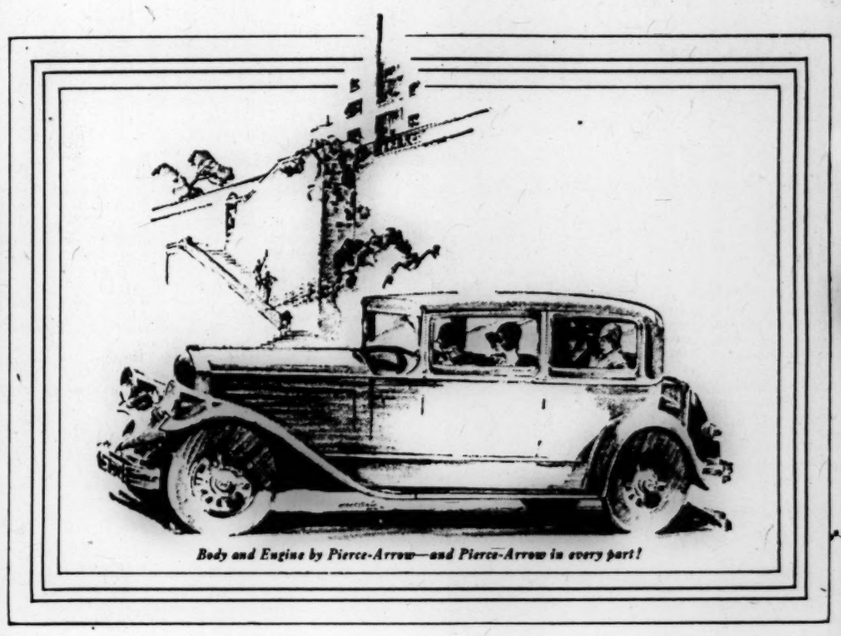
Brisk . . . A Shaving Cream 50c

COUPON C.S.M. 29

Florian, Inc., 1316 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen: Send me my two weeks' treat of BRISK-cooled shaves FREE.

Name .....

Address .....



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NEW COLORINGS
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In purchasing a car from income the average allowance on a good used car usually more than covers the initial Pierce-Arrow payment

COLOR reflects character in automobiles. It can be made either to enhance the distinctive or to accentuate the commonplace.

Thus, in the new series of Pierce-Arrow color combinations on display today, there is a quality that belongs to the new Straight Eight line alone. Interiors and exteriors harmonize with rare effectiveness. The colorings throughout are of Pierce-Arrow character—chosen by masters of the art of decoration.

Because Pierce-Arrow is the outstanding fine car of the year—having been paid the tribute of long waiting-lists—the question is often asked, "Why not manufacture in quantity?" The answer is that it cannot be done—Pierce-Arrow fineness forbids! So, if you haven't seen the new Straight Eight line, you should without delay. For these slender, low-swung, ultra-modish creations move swiftly and are not made for the many.

The NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT *by*

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125 Horsepower Engine • 85 Miles per hour • 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases • Non-shatterable Glass • Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge

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BRITISH WATCH AMERICAN LOANS ON COTTON CROP

Believe Holding for High Price Will Stimulate Growing in India

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British cotton textile industry is paying the closest possible attention to the working out of the measures designed to assist American agriculture through the provisions and the financial resources of the new Federal Farm Board.

It is surmised that the board will have difficulty in getting its organization far enough advanced to have much, if any, effect on the crops, including cotton, now being harvested or which will come within this year's production.

For the future, however, British opinion sees much of interest in the revolving fund of $500,000,000 which the board will have at its command. Violent fluctuations in the price of American raw cotton has for decades been the bane of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers, and if the measures adopted by the board should result in orderly marketing, and a more smooth adjustment of price changes, they would be welcomed in Britain.

Chance of Miscalculation

Experienced British opinion, however, is extremely dubious, when it learns that loans up to 90 per cent of the estimated value of agricultural commodities may be obtained by producers who want to hold their commodities.

It is reported that the federal intermediate loan banks will advance up to 65 per cent of the value of such commodities as cotton, and the Farm Board proposes to advance a further 25 per cent where values can be protected by hedging in the futures market, leaving only 10 per cent to be carried by the co-operative marketing association, which in practice means the owner of the cotton.

It is considered that this will inevitably lead to holding of the crop for higher prices, and while this may steady the price for the time being, it is certain to stimulate the growing of cotton in other countries suited to the staple. Such a situation would be a great boon to India, Rhodesia and various other districts within the British Empire.

It is also pointed out in the cotton trade that there is no crop where it is more easy to make a serious miscalculation than in cotton, as has been the experience in the United States times without number. Cotton statisticians point out that it would not require a very serious error of judgment, or even an unexpected change in weather conditions, to wipe out the entire Farm Board's revolving fund if it becomes heavily tied up in cotton.

Question Artificial Aid

At the bottom of all British study of American farm relief legislation is the conviction, founded on unpleasant experience, that no amount of legislating can increase the price of a great crop by more than an infinitesimal degree.

The rubber restriction act seemed, when it was devised, to have taken heed of every possible adverse circumstance, and yet it was a colossal failure in the end.

That the price of cotton, which is America's most important export crop, can be bolstered up by the manipulation of a revolving fund which must also endeavor to assist other farm produce places too great a strain on the credulity of men who have spent their lives studying the world cotton situation. The conviction in the trade is that all the manipulation will in the end result in more and cheaper cotton.

'World Clock' Proves Feature at Seville

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A "world clock," showing at a glance the hour in various countries, has brought forth favorable comments from many visitors to the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville, Spain, the Department of Commerce has been notified.

Designed by R. E. Gould of the Bureau of Standards, the clock stands nearly seven feet high in one of the most prominent parts of the Commerce exhibition. On its outer rim it bears the 24 hours of the day, and on the inner the world's longitudinal subdivisions. At the normal "12 o'clock" position, the time in Seville, and, incidentally, Greenwich, is noted, while the time in any country may be seen by reading the scale of the hours on the inner dial as it matches against the scale of longitude on the frame.

An interesting moment to all visitors is the checking of the huge clock for accuracy by radio signals from Big Ben in London at midnight.

BOSTON 'AD' CLUB IN NEW QUARTERS

Reassembling for the first fall meeting in its new headquarters in the Statler Building, the Boston Advertising Club, with Louis D. Gibbs in the chair for his first use of the gavel in a general meeting, welcomed home delegates to the recent international advertising convention in Berlin.

Welfare drives will not be officially entered by the club during this year, Mr. Gibbs said, adding that these worthy causes should be carried on entirely outside of the organization. That advertising has "arrived" as a business, was stated by Mr. Gibbs, who believes this fact is recognized throughout the organization as never before.

POLICE ON SIX-DAY SCHEDULE PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—A resolution to place the policeman on the same standing with every other working man by allowing him one day off in seven will be introduced by Chief Walter F. Reeve of the local police department at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Police Association, to be held here next month.

Chief Reeve's resolution will propose the memorializing of the General Court to change the present law giving policemen one day off in every eight.

MARBLE FOR SODA FOUNTAINS

NEW YORK (AP)—A contract has been signed, it was announced here between I. Fischman & Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of soda fountains, and the Societe-de-Merbes-Sprimont of Brussels, Belgium, large producers of marble, under which the Fischman Company will receive about 80 per cent of the marble quarried by the Belgian concern.

Leaders in Unique Floral Demonstration

Miss Anna Moldovar, Hoboken, and Crocker Snow, Skyways.

Florist Balloons Bring Bouquets to Bostonians From Aerial Fleet

Novel Advertising Device Tells City That 'Telegraph Delivery' Is in Convention—Dealers From Whole Continent Meet in Grand Conclave at Statler

Admitting the stimulating facts that people spent $40,000,000 last year in the United States for flowers and that, in a decade, the business of growing flowers commercially has increased 100 per cent in response to a definite demand, members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association in convention at Boston today discussed the importance of emphasizing old and developing new informational means of acquainting the public with the service represented in the symbol of the association which is the winged Mercury.

The ballroom of the Hotel Statler was crowded for the first business session of the convention. The presidential address of Charles H. Grakelow of Philadelphia emphasized the extent to which the countries of the world have been drawn together in sympathy and friendliness through the co-operation service of florists who transmit orders for flowers over great distances in a minimum of time. The development of such telegraphic service with respect to flowers was a logical outgrowth of increasing public demand for floral expression of sentiment and in the 20 years since the establishment of the association, he thought, but a beginning has been made of what can be done to help people to reach each other quickly and eloquently by means of flowers.

The report of the executive secretary, Albert Barber, dealt largely with the development of a publicity department for the association, in order to provide members with the means of bringing directly before the most casually inclined member of the public provocative information concerning the service which the member-florist stands ready to render in his community to any point within telegraphic distance in the world. The publicity department has developed a high and effective standard of advertising material, has conducted newspaper campaigns, supplied the dealer with "Mercury" window signs, posters for special days inviting floral remembrance, furnished radio talks to 650 stations, prepared publicity stories, and acted in an advisory capacity with respect to individual window shows.

From All Parts of Country

The association is happy in the knowledge, it was pointed out, that the public wants to buy flowers. It does not buy all the flowers it could or should, but it has become thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of flowers as conveyors of appropriate messages to friends. And the rest remains largely in the hands of the florist, whose job is one of being constantly in a position to supply the public taste for flowers to a degree which will gain for him the proper proportion of the consumer's dollar.

Florists are gathered at this meeting from all over the United States and Canada, and practically every one has a story to tell of contact with florists in distant parts of the world. Among delegates present from California is J. N. Uyeda, secretary and treasurer of Enomoto & Company, Inc., a Japanese firm in San Francisco, importers of bulbs,, wholesalers in flowers and florists' supplies. Mr. Uyeda, who was born in the United States, was apprenticed to a florist some years ago and said he believed there was a definite place for Japanese and Chinese florists, particularly in cities where there are considerable colonies of the races. He said, with a lift of pride, that the chrysanthemum, inevitably associated in public thought with Japan, was a mainstay of the flower industry and that the chrysanthemum season just approaching was always one to bring joy to the heart of the florist.

Specialist in Cacti

W. A. Manda, who has been the pioneer figure in the United States in the popularizing of the cactus as a decorative plant and who entered floriculture in the United States by way of an appointment before he was 21 years of age as curator of the Harvard Botanical Garden, said that the use of cacti as house plants was not only a logical answer to the eternal demand for "something new," as applied to flowers, but supplied an educational factor as well. Mr. Manda, who is a Bohemian by birth and came from a village near Prague, has grown 60,000 cacti since he began several years ago to cultivate them and has developed a great many hybrids. He is a general grower of commercial flowers; his brother, J. A. Manda, specializes in New Jersey in orchids; the cacti, Mr. Manda said, was the plant which most nearly suits the so-called modern architecture, when people tend to live in small apartments and where there is no room for the spreading ferns and palms and other too luxuriant plants of the older fashion.

At noon today a fleet of airplanes flew over the city, their pilots releasing clusters of balloons bearing the F. T. D. Mercury and with tags affixed entitling the finder to $5 worth of flowers at the named shops. The center of the balloon deluge was over the Hotel Statler and on the Providence Street side of the hotel, Miss Kathleen Clifford, whose flower shops in Los Angeles are notable, Miss Gwen Dew of the F. T. D. executive forces, Bradbury Cushing, manager of the Hotel Statler and Sidney Hoffman, chairman of the Boston committee for the convention, released hundreds of similar balloons. The planes had a fair ceiling and crowds gathered to watch the scattering balloons; a taxi driver, in from the neighborhood of Bunker Hill, reported having seen one beginning to move earthward near the monument and the streets of down-town Boston were dotted with people who searched the gray skies hoping the air would begin to give out in a balloon while they stood ready to catch it.

NORTH CAROLINA TAX ON CHAINS ATTACKED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Chain store operators have attacked the validity of North Carolina's new state revenue act, in a suit instituted here. They object to special taxation of concerns conducting as many as two or more stores and ask for the return of $32,000 paid under protest to the state revenue department in June of this year.

Complainants include the stores of F. W. Woolworth, Montgomery Ward, the National Bellas Hess Company, W. T. Grant and others. Two years ago chain stores successfully attacked a former revenue bill, which was declared unconstitutional.

Edmonton Fosters Learning of Piano

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The initial step in the introduction of free textbooks for pupils of the city public schools is being made this fall by the Edmonton School Board, when textbooks on literature, arithmetic, geography and spelling will be supplied without charge. These free books are not being given outright to the pupils, but are loaned, and they will be called in at the end of the year.

Another forward step taken by the Edmonton School Board this year will be the holding of piano classes. These classes are intended for junior pupils or pupils who are just beginning, and not for pupils who already have had private piano instruction.

A dummy keyboard for each pupil and one piano for the entire class will be the equipment used and during the class each child will have his or her turn to play the piano. It has been found in previous classes of this type that the children attain as good results in the standard examinations as when each child receives private tuition.

CAROLINA SCHOOLS BIG ITEM IN BUDGET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The largest item in all budgets for the current operation of schools in North Carolina is for instructional service, according to a statement issued by the Department of Public Instruction. In the State as a whole 72.2 per cent of the total current expense is for this item.

The average annual per pupil cost for instructional service for the white schools of the State is $29.69. In the rural schools the average is $25.15, as compared with $43.04 in the city schools. There is a wide variance among the counties, the highest being $42.44 and the lowest $15.40.

NEW COMMERCE HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Charles Ward Seabury, vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, has been elected to the presidency to succeed Frank F. Winans, recently resigned. Mr. Seabury is vice-president of Marsh and McLennan, fire insurance brokerage house, and has been in business in Chicago since 1896.

MISSION BOARD HAS DEFICIT

Deficit of $50,204 for past fiscal year was shown in annual report of Treasurer Gaskins of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Total receipts amounted to $2,077,739, expenditures $2,133,752.

PERU NAMES DELEGATES

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The Government has named Dr. Jose de la Riva Aguero and Col. Manuel Bonilla as delegates to the International Congress of History, Barcelona, Spain.

Rain Brings Down the Red Wizard, but Bob and Jimmie Plan New Kite

Undaunted, Philadelphia Lads Will Try Again for the Kite-Flying Endurance Record—Editor Waits Eagerly for Story of Achievement

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—The endurance flight of the Red Wizard has failed, but its youthful backers—Bob Williams and Jimmie Wells—are undaunted. They will try again, determined to wrest the record for kite-flying from the present title holders, who live in Riverton, N. J.

A few days ago Bob and Jimmie began to ponder over endurance flights. Their years are too tender and their stature immature for airplanes, speed boats or zeppelins, but kites—

"Now you're talking," said Bob to Jimmie. "Let's put on an endurance contest for kites and we'll sell the story to the newspapers.

"You're on," replied Jimmie, and forthwith they wrote to the editor of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger. "We are going to bring the kite endurance record to Philadelphia," they wrote. "Will you give us a contract for an exclusive story? You to retain all publication, syndication and other rights, etc., etc., etc."

The editor replied in kind. He would be glad to have the exclusive story and would pay for it handsomely and promptly.

At Last the Take-off

And so, after much preparation the Red Wizard was at last ready, trim and sleek, 36 inches from her nose to her tail guard and with a spread of 24 inches. Her tail, made of strips torn from an old shirt, swung all of 60 inches in the clear. A thin coating of parraffin protected her tissue surfaces so that she could ride through the rain if need be. Five hundred yards of cord was reeled for the take-off.

At 4:28 p. m. on Sept. 13, the Red Wizard poked her nose through brisk easterly headwinds and struck an oblique line into the sky, darting hither and yon, barely clearing some tall maples as Jimmie Wells, at the controls, "gave her the gun."

"She's off!" yelled the gallery as Jimmie and Bob played out the line. Motorists rested their engines to watch. Scores on the sidelines doubtless thought of that other kite flier of Philadelphia who, years gone by, enticed the lightning down the string to a key and set men thinking about the force of electricity.

All through the purple afternoon and graying eventide the Red Wizard rode her quarter of a mile of string, sometimes more, sometimes less, rising and falling with the eddying air currents, flitting her tail saucily as kites do when the breeze is gay and frolicsome. It was near 2 in the morning when the last of the crowd departed, leaving Bob and Jimmie watching the Wizard and sleepily waiting for the dawn.

Hangs Limp in the Rain

Rain began to fall and the Wizard hung limp in the sky, like a horse in a pasture holding his head down against the storm. Jimmie Wells at the reel began to take in to give her more "head." She rose sluggishly and slowly. He tugged at the string, trying to get her head up, to put some of the "pep" into her that she had lavished so during the early hours of the flight but the Red Wizard, like Jimmie Wells and Bob Williams, was feeling sleepy. She just hung there, that's all.

Shortly after two Bob said he thought he would turn in for his spell of rest. Jimmie remained with his eyes peering through the night shadows to see that the Red Wizard kept her own. The rain continued, steadily, heavily. If he could keep her up through the night—if she could weather the wet—Jimmie knew that he could beat the New Jersey record of 46 hours. But the rain kept up, unceasing, relentless, and the Red Lizard's nose dropped lower and lower.

At 4 a. m. Bob came out to take his turn. Jimmie ran up the lawn to meet him.

"What's the trouble?" asked Bob.

"She's down," answered Jimmie. "It was a hard fight against the rain. She couldn't hold out any longer."

The boys gazed into the black depths of the sky in the direction where the Red Wizard had dropped after 11 hours and 30 minutes of flying. At 7:30 they found her, and as they looked her over they knew she would never fly again. But straightway they began new plans for a Red Wizard II and will design it so that neither rain nor night will prevent them from bringing the world's endurance record for kites to Philadelphia.

New York Primaries Select LaGuardia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican organization candidate for Mayor of New York, won over William H. Bennett, Independent dry, by about 45,000 votes in the primaries just held here. The voting was light, due to inclement weather and the inclination of many Republicans against voting in the primary election. A large number of dry Republicans purposely remained away from the polls.

Mr. Bennett made his campaign chiefly by letter and postcard on a dry enforcement platform, but pledged himself to support the winner in the primary.

There will be four candidates for the Mayoralty—James J. Walker, Tammany candidate; Mr. LaGuardia, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, and Richard E. Enright, who will run as an independent on the ticket of the Square Deal Party, recently organized for this campaign, and on a platform of general law enforcement—with the possibility of an avowedly dry independent entering the race within the next few days. The candidacy of Mr. Enright, who was police commissioner under John F. Hylan, is avowedly against Tammany, and, it is held in political circles here, will be certain to split the Democratic vote.

World Financiers to Assist Florida

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—At a meeting of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce in St. Petersburg a national advisory committee composed of five international figures in the business world was appointed to assist the state chamber during the coming year.

B. G. Dahlberg, president of the Southern Sugar Company of Clewiston and Chicago was appointed and has accepted the chairmanship. J. C. Penney, president of the Penney Chain Stores; Barron G. Collier, president of the street-car advertising syndicate bearing his name; and Sidney Mitchell, president of the Electric Bond and Share Company and Fred Ruth, president of the Mountain Lake Development Company make up the remaining members, all of whom have notified President David Sholtz of their willingness to serve.

These five leading American financiers and industrialists are vitally interested in Florida in various ways and they have all been taken into the state chamber of commerce as directors.

THE REGENT
NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER
Model three room apartments. Spacious rooms, Kelvinators, Elevator operator service. Beautifully decorated. Rental $115 to $150 per month. Open for inspection.
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New unfurnished apartments of from one to five rooms with bath, and housekeeping facilities. Large rooms beautifully decorated Elevator and switchboard service. Electric refrigeration. Garage. Restaurant. Maid service available. Visits of inspection welcomed. $200 to $50 per month
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LONGWOOD-BROOKLINE
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ACCOMMODATIONS are available ranging from single non-housekeeping rooms with shower to apartments of seven rooms with three baths and full housekeeping facilities. Rentals from $55 for single rooms to $500 monthly for housekeeping suites.
THE Restaurant is noted for the excellence of its cuisine and furnishes service of meals to the apartments. Underground garage adjoins.
ALL apartments are provided with artificial refrigeration; a garbage chute to incinerator; and a cedar closet. Telephone switchboard service; safe deposit vaults.
LONGWOOD Towers is associated in ownership and management with the Park Central Hotel, New York; The Mayflower, Washington; the Whitehall, Palm Beach and The Graemere, in Chicago.

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1072 Boylston Street, Corner Massachusetts Avenue
A delightful place to enjoy delicious foods at popular prices—and amid the charm of Cairo, on the Nile.
Open daily and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.
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Turkey Giblet Soup 20c
Fried Fresh Opened Oysters, Tartar Sauce, Mashed Potato 50c
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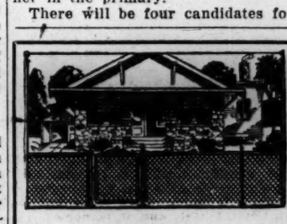
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PHILADELPHIA VOTE SUSTAINS VARE'S FORCES

Victory at Primaries Keeps County Machinery in His Control

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—William S. Vare, United States Senator-elect, still has a tight grasp on the leadership of the Philadelphia Republican organization, despite the efforts of the Republican League to unseat him.

The candidates slated by Vare for nomination for county offices swept to an overwhelming victory in Tuesday's primary election, the real fight being for control of the party machinery.

The battle centered around the office of register of wills, for which William F. Campbell, slated by the organization for a third term, was opposed by John F. Dugan, candidate of the Republican League. With returns missing from only a few of the 1,500 election divisions, Campbell had a lead of more than 165,000.

The other Vare-slated candidates, George E. Kemp, for city treasurer, and Fred Schwarz Jr., for coroner, won by even larger pluralities. Will B. Hadley was indorsed by both sides for renomination as city controller.

The Republican League, headed by Thomas Raeburn White, for years a leader in independent Republican circles, was supported by Harry A. Mackey, Mayor, and his friends. Mr. Mackey, who managed Vare's senatorial campaign in 1926, broke with the organization when the Senator-elect refused to slate Dugan, a member of the Mayor's cabinet, for register of wills.

Pitt-burghers Retain Kline

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Charles H. Kline, Mayor, was nominated by the Republican voters of Pittsburgh to succeed himself, unofficial returns of Tuesday's primary indicated. His lead was expected to be increased by full returns as a majority of the precincts missing were regarded by political observers as favorable to him.

FRANCE AND ITALY OPPOSED TO CECIL DISARAMAMENT MOVE

(Continued from Page 1)

tions between London and Washington, for their viewpoint is that calculations of this kind are outside the scope of the Preparatory Disarmament Commmission's work. They maintain that it will be the task of the General Disarmament Conference, which the Council of the League of Nations will convene after the Preparatory Disarmament Commission has finished its work, to insert definite figures of limitation.

It is then that the figures will be binding on the governments concerned, and to introduce them now is, in French opinion, not only unnecessary but likely to prejudice the task of the final conference. The Italians share this view, thus both delegations desire to keep free hands for the final discussions in the General Disarmament Conference.

Far-Reaching Statement

A statement of far-reaching importance was made by Sir Cecil Hurst, Great Britain, in the disarmament commission of the League of Nations when he announced that the British Government was anxious to link up the Covenant of the League to the Kellogg pact by an amendment of Article 12 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which reads as follows:

(1) The members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

(2) In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

The article, he pointed out, laid members of the League of Nations under an obligation not to go to war until after they had submitted their dispute to arbitration, that is to say had imposed a three months' delay. It did no more and therefore it did not go nearly so far as the peace pact which ruled out war altogether as an instrument of national policy.

To Rule Out War

Sir Cecil Hurst therefore proposed that the last words of Article 12 should be amended to read: "And they agree that in no case will they go to war." If this were accepted the League of Nations would settle its disputes, he added, in exactly the same way as the signatories of the Kellogg pact proposed to do by Article 2 of that pact.

They would in fact be placed under the same obligation to avoid war as a means of settling disputes. In other words, this was to close the portal of Mars with a slam which echoed through the corridors of the Palace of Nations.

It was indeed felt to be a dramatic moment in the history of the League of Nations when Sir Cecil Hurst made this startling announcement. All the more startling because he himself drew up Article 12 of the Covenant.

His amendment, however, is evidently not going to be accepted without full discussion. The reaction of the various speakers in the course of the debate was one of caution to any hasty amendment.

The attitude of the French suggests how wise Sir Cecil was to say he had no intention of touching Article 16, the instrument for punishing aggression. This, in the French view, is the most important article of the Covenant and they resist any attempt to weaken it.

Nevertheless it is the British view that sanctions would tend to fall to the background if the signatories of the Kellogg pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations were united in a common obligation to prevent war. For the effect of this would be to eliminate the danger of war. But that is to take a long view; at present the theory that force still dominates the world is held strongly in the old continent.

"Not Too Fast," Says Delegate

It was, however, not this thought so much as the feeling that the problem of amending the Covenant should be tackled in a more thorough fashion that influenced the course of the discussion on the Hurst proposals. "Not too fast," thus Mr. Corvejo, while accepting the British proposal drew attention to certain cognate points such as unanimity and right of neutrality. Mr. Cohn, Denmark, considered the situation very complicated owing to the absence of certain states which signed the Kellogg pact, such as the United States and Soviet Russia. There was in addition the difficult question of sanctions. He thought that the best thing to do would be to insert the text of the Kellogg pact in the Covenant of the League of Nations after Article 17.

Mr. Cohn proposed that the entire question should be submitted to a committee of nine members appointed by the Assembly which would study and suggest the amendments. This is in effect what Sir Cecil Hurst finally proposed himself, the subcommittee to be instructed to discover whether it would be possible to ask the Assembly to approve the proposal of amending the Covenant its present session, or if impossible to make recommendations to the first committee concerning the procedure to be followed.

Belgium Gives Approval

Sir Cecil Hurst could do nothing else, because the only speaker who warmly supported the British proposal for an immediate amendment of the League Covenant was Rolin Jacquemyns, Belgium, who thought the Covenant should be brought as soon as possible into harmony with the Kellogg pact since this had to be done.

The expression of linking up the Covenant to the pact was not used by Sir Cecil Hurst, and it is necessary to emphasize this because American opinion might otherwise think that Sir Cecil's proposal would have the effect of involving the United States in some new and undefined oblization. Nothing is further from the thought of the British delegation whose only object is to bring the Covenant of the League of Nations into line with the pact so that the signatories of the Covenant may undertake the same obligation not to resort to war as an instrument of national policy.

The problem of giving teeth to the pact still remains in the hands of the United States but what Arthur Henderson, Great Britain, had in thought when he first made the suggestion was some kind of organization which would enable the signatories of the pact and the Covenant to consult and take action together for the prevention of war.

Scheme to Aid Victim of Aggression Goes to League

GENEVA (AP)—A scheme for giving aid to any nation which is the victim of aggression has been passed along to the League of Nations committee on arbitration and security for preparation of a final draft. The text will then be submitted at a special conference or at the next League Assembly.

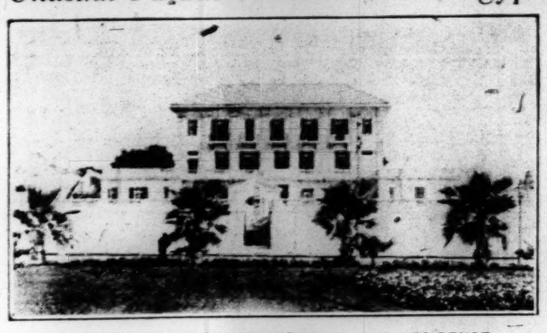
A divergence of opinion between the French and British regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of a threat of war, has not been settled. The present draft provides that the financial assistance treaty shall not come into force until a general disarmament convention has been adopted. The Uruguayan delegation appeared to be alone in advocating adoption of the treaty without waiting for attainment of a general disarmament agreement.

In successfully opposing the suggestion that the financial aid scheme might be referred to a general disarmament conference for settlement, Viscount Cecil of Great Britain expressed the opinion that this general conference will face tremendous difficulties and he contended that no further burdens should be heaped upon it.

The disarmament committee also received a resolution from the German delegation dealing with a proposal for the use of airplanes by the League in time of emergency. The question was referred to the organization committee for examination.

It had been expected that the committee would take up the British resolution, which in effect would reopen the question of trained army reserves. The French had assembled their forces to combat this proposal and the committeeroom was crowded with spectators, but the press of work made it necessary to postpone consideration of the resolution.

Unusual Façade for Alexandria, Egypt



NEW BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL AND RESIDENCE

The sloping red roof, in place of the ordinary flat terrace, attracts attention in this land of housetops. The residential quarters are in the upper stories, while the ground floor is reserved for official business. The structure has cost £E30,000 to build, and is admirably situated on high land overlooking the Eastern Harbor.

NEW INVESTMENT TRUST TO INVOLVE BILLION IN BANKS

(Continued from Page 1)

neers in New York State power developments and marine union investors, investment subsidiary of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, are associated with Stone & Webster & Blodget in sponsoring the new organization. Representatives of all these organizations will be included in its board of directors, as well as representatives of all the controlled banks. In addition, a staff of banking specialists will co-operate with the financial institutions in which the new organization will becomme interested.

The Schoellkopf interests recently collaborated with the Morgan, Carlisle and Brady interests in formation of the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, the public utility holding company, which has recently assumed a dominating position in New York State utilities.

"For several years the opinion of bankers through the country has been becoming more and more favorable to the principle of group banking," organizers of the new corporation said in making the announcement, "and in the last few months, the tendency toward this form of organization has become strongly marked.

"Branch banking is common in Great Britain and Canada and continental Europe and it seems to be the general consensus that in the very near future a number of strong holding corporations will be organized in the United States for the purpose of controlling a group of affiliated state banks, trust companies and national banks through stock ownership.

"This form of organization is peculiarly adapted to American conditions, as it offers the advantage of maintaining a large degree of local independence and local contacts through the maintenance of the individuality of all the constituent companies and their separate boards of directors."

PLAY-OF-MONTH NOW WITH SEATS PREPAID

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The book-of-the-month idea has penetrated the drama in an organization called Playchoice just formed here, which will undertake play selection during the coming season in an effort "to lend material support to worthy plays."

The purpose of the Playchoice, according to its organizers, is threefold: "to lend support to worthy plays by having a selection committee choose one play a month, during the theatrical season" for subscribers; to provide subscribers with good seats for each play selected at average box office prices, and "to stimulate interest in the spoken drama and preserve and foster it as a beneficial influence in the lives of the people." Subscriptions will provide for two tickets each month of the season.

RUSSIAN PLANE IN KAMCHATKA

NIKOLAYEVSK-ON-AMUR, Siberia (AP)—The Russian airplane, Land of the Soviets, bound from Moscow to New York, landed safely today at Petropavlovsk, principal town of the Kamchatka peninsula, after a flight over the Sea of Okhotsk from this far Siberian city.

TEXTILE ORGANIZER IN SOUTH KIDNAPED

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C. (AP) — Cleo Tessner, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, was kidnaped, and a speaking stand erected in a vacant lot here by the union was dynamited Sept. 18. The noise of the explosion awakened the entire city. Tessner was reported to have been taken to a point across the South Carolina line and beaten. After being released he went to Charlotte.

Tessner moved Sept. 17 from the Cora Mill, where he had been trying to organize a local of the National Textile Workers' Union, to the Bonnie Mill. He was arrested two weeks ago on complaint of officials of the Cora Mill when he posted circulars inside the mill. Horace Kennedy, county recorder, found him guilty of trespassing but gave him a suspended sentence.

NEW MILITARY MARCH PACIFIC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Recognition has been given by the War Department to a new military march composed by Capt. William J. Stannard, leader of the United States Army Band, entitled "Amigos Espagnoles" and dedicated to the people of Spain for their cordial reception of the Army Band during its appearance at the Ibero-American Exposition at Seville.

OLD NEW YORK FRONTIER DAYS ARE RE-ENACTED

50,000 Witness Pageant at Leicester Recalling Scenes of 150 Years Ago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEICESTER, N. Y.—Washington, Sullivan and Clinton have reclaimed the historic Genesee Country, the "West" of 1779, from the Anglo-Indian alliance here again when 2000 descendants of settlers of 150 years ago turned back the pages of history in a community pageant marking the opening of the sesquicentennial recalling General Sullivan's famous campaign.

Unlike their ancestors, the Continental soldiers spoke within the range of microphones which carried their voices to a throng of 50,000 perched on the hills surrounding the 18-acre Leicester bowl. Airplanes soared over members of the Continental Congress and the Easton Market Place. Indians, redcoats, settlers, Continentals and famous historical figures responded to directions spoken through varying lengths of 10 miles of telephone wires from a central control tower to any of a dozen places on the vast natural stage.

The pageant, staged under direction of the New York State Department of Education, was the first of three spectacles depicting historical events in western New York. Performers were residents of five counties, who rehearsed for a year in separate units.

The pageant united men, women and children from more than 500 square miles of territory in a common enterprise. Business men, merchants and laborers became Indians, British and Continentals for the occasion. Members of the 121st Cavalry from Rochester appeared in the military scenes.

Benn Kenyon of Auburn, district attorney, was George Washington, Capt. Edward Harris of Rochester was General Sullivan and Lieut. Charles B. Forsyth of Rochester was General Clinton.

BLACKMER FINED $60,000 FOR CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON—Harry M. Blackmer, former president of the Midwest Refining Company, was fined $60,000 in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for contempt in failing to answer two subpoenas to appear in the trial of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair on conspiracy charges in connection with the leasing of Teapot Dome.

George Gordon Battle, attorney for the retired oil man, who has continued to reside in Paris, gave notice he would appeal from the decision. The fine and costs will be taken from the $100,000 in bonds, owned by Mr. Blackmer, which was ordered forfeited by the court for violation of the Walsh Act.

'GRAF' WELCOMES CHIEF ON HOMECOMING TRIP

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin landed before her home hangar at 7:24 o'clock this morning, returning safely with her 92 passengers from the trip to the mouth of the Elbe to welcome home to Germany from America Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the dirigible on its world cruise.

The Graf circled several times over the liner New York, exchanged wireless greetings and then flew at a lower level while Frau Eckener, one of the passengers on the airship, waved a welcome to her husband aboard the liner. A laurel wreath for Doctor Eckener was dropped on the ship.

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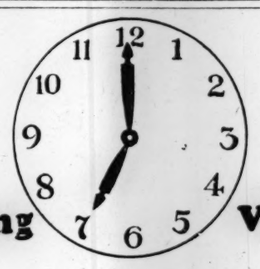
Egg Salad, Rolls and Butter	35c
Friend Country Sausage Pattie, Brown Gravy, Apple Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter	35c
Fresh Peach Ice Cream	10c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston



Evening Visits

Seven to eight-thirty o'clock in the evening is usually a good time to call on friends—either personally or by telephone.

In the warm months, particularly, many people spend their evenings out-of-doors. *To find them, you must make your call in the early evening hours.*

Traffic records show that a greater percentage of calls can be completed promptly between seven and eight-thirty than at any other time in the evening.

Plan your social calls during this period. Take advantage of the low evening rates which apply on station-to-station calls above forty miles.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Wool Dresses

Whose lightweight styles are as crisp as the brisk Fall days

PRACTICAL, skillfully cut and meticulously tailored, these new dresses are worthy of the C. Crawford Hollidge label. The models have been adapted or copied from Patou, Chanel and Goupy successes. Imported Rodier fabrics appear beside famous domestic tweeds and coverts, wool-georgettes and jerseys. Lightweight? Yes!—you may wear them under your winter coats—comfortably. $29.50 to $125.00. Sizes 14 to 46.

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TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

GOOD *street lighting* PAYS

EVERY citizen benefits from adequate street lighting . . . A prominent police official says: "A good street light takes the place of a policeman" . . . The truth of this statement is apparent when it is realized that fewer crimes and accidents occur on well-lighted streets than on those which are poorly illuminated . . . It is well known also that in commercial districts the best lighted streets attract business. Whether you are a motorist, merchant, or taxpaying citizen, you should be interested in seeing better street lighting in your community. Good street lighting pays—in better business, less crimes, and fewer accidents.

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UNIFORM STATE RULES FAVORED TO CONTROL AIR

Laxity in Some States Admitted, but Government Supervision Is Opposed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Uniform air regulations governing flying and flying schools in the United States, including more rigid rules in a few states now held to be lax in their supervision of aviation, is seen as a development in the near future by leaders of the industry attending the first National Air Traffic Conference here. A proposal to place the commercial air rates under government control received no support, however.

"It reamins for a few of the states, possibly a dozen of them, to require a federal license or the equivalent of it, for pilots and planes," William P. MacCracken, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, told the delegates. "At present all planes carrying passengers from one state to another are regularly inspected by 60 government men constantly in the field.

"All pilots of such planes must pass physical, written and flight tests to get federal licenses permitting them to operate, and all planes must pass a stress analysis, factory and flight tests, and design requirements. To get 'approved type certificates,' the factory manufacturing the plane must also stand periodic inspection of materials and methods used in building planes. Practically all of the big interstate carriers have these 'A. T. C.' licenses."

In outlining the present situation in the various states, Mr. MacCracken said that the safety requirements are of four classes. Some states require all pilots and planes flying above their domain to have federal licenses; others require only pilots operating commercially to have federal licenses; others require either a state or federal license; and some require only a state license.

"It is true that some states have not the technical organization for inspection that the Federal Government has," Mr. MacCracken continued. "Improvement in this respect should be demanded and may be expected. It is reasonable to expect that all state requirements will be stricter and better enforced within a short time."

Standardization of aviation laws among the states is a task easier of achievement than the standardization of motorcar safety requirements, including drivers' licenses and the like, leaders at the aviation conference agreed.

Mr. MacCracken pointed out that the safety of the regular transport lines as compared with the general safety of any kind of transportation is so generally admitted that it is seldom given much attention, other problems commanding most of the industry's attention.

At the conference the word "safety" is infrequently used, the leaders being convinced that flying has proved its safety—providing, of course, that proper regulations are strictly observed.

Col. Halsey Dunwoody of the Universal Aviation Corporation, cited one example. In 4,000,000 miles of operation of the ships of that line in the last two years, he declared, not an accident has occurred, nor did he cite his own company as a paragon in that respect. The majority of the leading passenger, express and mail lines of the American skyways have comparatively spotless records, he stated. The financial success of the biz companies is dependent upon safety and they are taking advantage of every new development that better insures it, he concluded.

Federal regulation of rates apparently is not desired by the air transport industry at this time. Earl P. Halliburton, president of the Southwest Air Fast Express, proposed the adoption of a resolution asking that either the Interstate Commerce Commission or an entirely new body be authorized to regulate air transport rates, just as the commission now does rail rates. Certain flagrant discriminations in passenger rates for long and short hauls now prevailing in the air industry should thus be ruled on and adjusted, he believed, and such regulation would be beneficial.

The proposal finally put in the form of a motion was not even seconded and no vote was obtained. Major General John F. O'Ryan, president of Colonial Airways, and Mr. MacCracken both opposed it.

"No group of government officials, no matter how great their ability, can sit in judgment upon the needs of an industry that is progressing as rapidly as is the air transport," Mr. MacCracken said.

"You would be putting chains on the progress of air transport," General O'Ryan said. "Aviation has attracted men of intelligence and integrity and sportsmen in business. They are of a type to keep the business clean without government supervision."

Two Weeks' Vacation for Soviet Prisoners

NEW YORK (AP)—Annual vacations for prisoners of Soviet Russia were described by Albert Ottinger, former Attorney-General of New York State, as "the most amazing thing he found during a month's tour of Russia."

All prisoners, except those incarcerated for political offenses, are given two weeks' vacation to visit their homes, Mr. Ottinger said.

Speaking of finance, he said: "Germany has perhaps done more for Russia than any other country, for her bankers have not hesitated to make loans to Russian enterprises which seem to be sound."

He said that another striking experience was the general refusal of Communists to accept tips. Some of his tips were taken, he said, but on at least 15 occasions they were declined as being "uncommunistic."

BRITISH SETTLEMENT RECORDS ARE BEATEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—The colonization department of the Canadian Pacific Railway set a new record this year in the number of immigrants which it had brought out from Great Britain, according to Col. J. S. Dennis, chief commissioner of the colonization and development department of the railway.

Up to the end of August, 1792, boys had been brought to Canada for placement on farms, and all previous records with regard to the handling of entire families of British people had been surpassed.

UNIQUE BANK NOTE FOR BELGIAN KING

NEW YORK (AP)—A Belgian banknote, valued at $2500 and which contains the signatures of many famous aviators, is to be presented to Albert, King of the Belgians.

Col. Charles Wayne Kerwood, vice-president of the American section of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs, conceived the plan and secured the signatures of famous American fliers.

RUSSO-BRITISH INFLUENCES TO MEET IN ORIENT

Race for Political and Intellectual Domination in Asia Believed Between Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—His article "The Near East Goes West," which contends that since the new nations of Asia have adopted European culture, the race there for political and intellectual domination, is between the Russian and British imperialist systems, has won for George Young, British diplomatist and author, the first Yale Review Award of $2000.

Long experience in diplomatic service, and as a delegate representing the British Labor Party in Russia and at the scene of action of many continental crises has given Mr. Young authority in expounding his thesis. He was the principal author o fthe Labor Party's voluminous report which is recognized as the most authoritative study of the Soviet system. This summer he was leader of a round table at the Williamstown Institute of Politics.

"Until about five years ago," says Mr. Young at the beginning of his article in the Summer Yale Review, "it was still uncertain whether the civilized world would continue to develop along two different and divergent courses—one western the other eastern—or whether Asia would abandon its own more ancient culture and civilization and adopt that of Europe. Arabia, in the west, had already decided to be eastern. Japan in the east had already decided to be western. What decision would Asia take as a whole?

What Already Has Resulted

"That decision has now been taken, and the Young Asia of the progressive East has 'gone West.' It has broken up the international Islamic state and has resolved itself into independent nations. It has broken away from the ideas and institutions of eastern Islamic civilization and has swallowed whole those of western industrial civilization. And therein resides one menace of world warfare.

"For what happened to Europe when the solidarity of the Christian state and society burst at the Reformation with the new wine of the Renaissance? The ensuing epoch of competitive nationalism was one of war—and that epoch is not yet ended. Will Asia have to work its weary way through wars of religions—of nations—of empires—of classes, and that, too, with the additional aggravation of the devastating destructions of modern war?"

The wave of Near-Eastern nationalism, asserts Mr. Young, which has already caused several wars, destroying the Ottoman Empire and defeating Greek imperialist ambitions, has not only washed over the Balkans and Asia Minor into Greater Asia, but has also "washed well inland along the Mediterranean littoral in Africa and almost washed the British out of Egypt." And it has not yet, he believes, spent its tremendous energy against super-national groups or imperialist systems.

The Defeat at Lausanne

"Anyone," he adds, "who was at Lausanne, as I was, when that British patrician and proconsul, Lord Curson, holding a brief for Christianity and civilization with the power of the British Empire behind him, was, nevertheless, baffled and beaten by a little deaf Turkish general, can understand why, in a straight struggle, imperialism will always be a dead faction because nationalism is a living force."

Of the present position in which the eastern nationalist movement has left the imperialist powers Mr. Young says: "On the great break through of nationalism in Asia Minor, the two surviving imperialisms of the Russians and British made new fronts running east and west and facing one another—the Russians in the north, the British in the south. Between these two fronts lie as neutral no-man's-land Turkey, Persia, Arabia and Afghanistan. Three of these have won independence in conflict with the British; three are developing their institutions in combination with the Russians.

"As to which of these two competing imperialist systems, British of Russian, will in the end dominate and develop the new nations of Asia, it is too early to say. The Russian 'moral' offensive is wonderfully swift in its action, though not always sure in its results. The British defensive is very strong but sometimes too slow in retreat. All we can say is that this is a rivalry in which the race will not be to the swift nor the battle to the strong. That army of empire-builders will win 'who build within the mind of man the empire that abides.'"

JEWS THANK BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM (AP)—Calm has been restored in Palestine to such a degree that the Zionist Executive and the National Council of Palestine Jews have officially thanked the British forces for restoring order.

At the same time anxiety is reported by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to be growing in Jerusalem over the arrest of 51 Jews in Haifa, to whom bail was refused.

Wins $2000 Yale Award for Outlook on World

GEORGE YOUNG

Australians to Treat Crude Oil From Java

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A movement is on foot to erect refineries in Australia for the treatment of crude oil from Java. Robert W. Farnborough, who is associated with oil industries in that country, passed through Adelaide recently on his way to London on business connected with the amalgamation of Australian and English interests in the development of oil concessions of the Dutch East Indies.

Australia, he says, is the natural outlet for Java oil products and the amalgamated interests will ship the crude oil from the concessions, some of which are only three days sail from the northwest coast of Australia. Speaking of production in Java, Mr. Farnborough said the crude output in 1928 exceeded the 1925 return by 228,000 tons. Mr Farnborough has had 22 years' experience in oil, including developmental work in Russia, Rumania, Egypt, West Indies, and (for the last two years) Java. In Java, he said, a subsidized company of the Royal Dutch and Shell combine was engaged in laying an 8-inch oil pipe line a distance of 75 miles to Sourabaya on the northern coast of mid-Java. Australia could look to Java for great developments in oil, but, in the meantime, the Commonwealth should encourage prospecting for home fields.

SOCIALISTS WARNED NOT TO OBSTRUCT

VIENNA (AP) — The Reichspost, organ of former Chancellor Ignaz Siepel, today warned Socialists that if they persist in resisting attempts of the Heimwehr organization to reform the Austrian Constitution, they may expect Parliament to be convoked outside Vienna, at Graz or Innsbruck.

Light Sought on Legal Standing of Modern Investment Trust

(Continued from Page 1)

legislation which will subject investment trusts to legal supervision by the State of New York.

No Word to Define New "Trusts"

When New York legislators came to the discussion of the "trusts," they could find no terms to define them, and resorted to an old device. Any corporation that termed itself an investment trust should be one under the law. Efforts to distinguish such a trust from a company failed in committee; a trust could not be identified by what it did, but only by its claim to be a trust.

Definition must be sought elsewhere. At the last annual meeting the Investment Bankers' Association declared in favor of full publicity and a change of definition.

Lacking legal definitions, attention may be turned to the New York Stock Exchange description of an investment trust. Only a dozen of these organizations have qualified for listing by the exchange, although others of undoubted security could meet the requirements. On June 6 the listing committee ruled:

"The committee on stock list is prepared to receive applications to list the securities of certain types of companies commonly designated as investment trusts and to consider each application on its merits.

"The committee regards as falling within this designation such companies as are engaged primarily in the business of investing and reinvesting in the securities of other corporations for the purpose of revenue and profit, and not in general for the purpose of exercising control.

"For the present, applications for listing securities of investment trusts will be considered only when such trusts are of the general or management type.

How to Be Managed

"Each application for listing a security of an investment trust, as defined above, must state whether such trust is to be managed independently by its own officers and directors or whether it is to be managed directly or indirectly by other individuals, firms or corporations.

"The names of all individuals, firms or corporations which are directly or indirectly responsible for the management must be set forth, and there must be included in the body of the application a summary of all significant provisions contained in the charter, articles of incorporation and by-laws of the company, and all significant provisions contained in any existing agreements or contracts which define the powers and privileges of the management and the restraints thereon.

"In case an investment trust has issued one or more classes of stock which are entitled to preferential dividends, but which do not carry the right to vote, such stock shall be accorded the right to vote at all times that as much as one year's preferential dividends are in arrears, and the right to vote shall continue until arrears have been liquidated. No novoting stocks shall be listed unless substantially preferred as to both dividends and assets."

These requirements may be set down as the best thought upon the subject; going beyond any legislative attempts, and possibly furnishing the basis for legislation. A second outstanding point of criticism has been heeded in the requirements imposed upon several newly admitted trusts, that they shall publish periodical accounts of their security holdings up to 90 per cent of the total. That leaves a bare 10 per cent for speculative secrecy. The New York Curb Exchange requires regular publication, or a statement of aggregate market value.

What Bankers Think

The cleverest thinking of the banking world, as expressed to the writer by men of the first rank, proceeds to this approximate view:

The investment trust as an institution increases the democracy of investment, provides capital for a wider diversity of enterprises, and assures a broader distribution of earnings, promoting public interest in the welfare of industry. The theory that the average bond was sounder than a preferred stock, and the latter a better security than a common stock, has been replaced to no slight degree by a belief in the inherent soundness of any tested security.

Because of this confidence it is possible for the investment trust to concentrate its capital in common stocks, paying high yields at times, and opening opportunities to the little man that he never could obtain without larger elements of risk to his small capital.

Although the investment trust idea is intrinsically sound, according to the bankers' views, it is doubtful whether such accumulations of monetary power should be permitted to operate without governmental restrictions. While it is probable that every activity of the trusts may be comprehended by existing laws, the application of such laws is a difficult and doubtful quantity.

No other financial form devised by man has undergone the remarkable growth of the investment trust. The comparative forms of savings, insurance, customer ownership and so on, were the gradual developments of years and centuries. The investment trust has sprung, fully capitalized, from a brief infancy to an amazing youth.

Republicans Run as Democrats in Judicial Campaign at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Eight Republican judges seeking re-election in Chicago have abandoned the Republican ticket to run as Democrats. As it now stands, there will be 22 candidates on the Democratic ticket and five on the Republican. In this great Republican county for the first time the Republican Party will be almost missing from the ballot at a November election.

The interpretation placed upon this political quirk is that the Republican city administration, headed by Mayor William A. Thompson, has suffered substantiaally in prestige. Most of the Republican judges who chose to be Democrats for the purpose of this election, are credited with making the shift because they thought their standing with the public would be better if they ran as Democrats.

Republican factionalism also promoted the eccentric judicial lineup. Largely ignored by the Republican faction in power, the Republican wing, headed by Charles S. Deneen, United States Senator, came to an agreement with the Democrats. Where before the Deneen group had the prospect of electing only two or three judges, the number is now raised to five.

Allied With Mayoralty

The big stake in the judicial maneuverings is Chicago's next mayor. The Democrats are regarded as having outplayed the city hall group. The director of Democratic policy for this election is Anton J. Cermak, president of the Cook County board.

Since George E. Brennan laid down the Democratic leadership of Illinois, his succession has been in dispute. Several Democratic chiefs have been contesting for it. Mr. Cermak has strengthened his claim, and simultaneously augmented his chances of running for mayor. Correspondingly, the hopes of Republican leaders, affiliated with the Thompson administration, who have been preparing themselves for the Republican race, have received a setback.

During the long judicial negotiations which terminated this week, the claim of the Chicago Bar Association to have a voice in passing on the qualifications of candidates for the bench was recognized.

Party Leaders Take Heed

Unable to raise the standard of the bench by negotiation, the Chicago Bar Association at the last two judicial elections ran several candidates of its own and made a thorough campaign for them. They lost, but party men took heed. As the result of its election experience the bar association claims the support of 100,000 voters.

When the question of nominations for this fall's election came up, the bar association was consulted by the Democrats and the Republican faction in the city hall. One Republican judge was forced to retire because the bar association's committee on conditions would not countenance his renomination. The point at issue was vote frauds in his ward.

The city hall wing of the Republican party has control of the county organization. In the dickering it did not give the Deneen wing the consideration the Deneen people felt they were entitled to after the last election when their candidate for state's attorney was seated, and the Deneen group negotiated separately with the Democrats.

Elements opposed to the City Hall régime have seized the occasion to promote talk of a reorganization of the Republican Party in Chicago. It is split into a number of factions, which for the most part do not work together. The latest development may divide the party still further or, as suggested, possibly reunite it, but the means to this end is not visible at this time. The Democracy is much more compact and has been made more so by the curious outcome of the judicial triangle.

Australian Bowlers Banning Intoxicants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The dry movement, which is being organized vigorously in Adelaide, has spread to sporting organizations. Already two bowls clubs have voted against liquor, and there are likely to be others before the season ends. There are 34 clubs in the metropolitan area and 44 in the country.

The first bowls club to adopt a dry policy was that at Unley Park, where the decision was made at the end of last September. The secretary, Moss Hart, says the action has never been regretted. Now the Payneham Club, which also has a large membership, has followed suit.

The South Australian Bowling Association, which has executive control of bowls clubs, leaves the question entirely to the managements of the individual clubs, and other organizations are considering following the example of Unley Park and Payneham.

MOTOR FUEL FROM SISAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A new development of the sisal fiber industry is being sponsored by the French Government in Senegambia and being closely followed in British East Africa, where sisal forms such an important export. This is a process, which has been embodied in a factory erected there, by which an acre planted with sisal gives, in addition to five hundredweight of fiber, 80 gallons of motor fuel. The industry is expected to become a very big one.

Schools in Britain Start Play Centers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The organizing of games for city school children during their long summer vacation appears to be an innovation in the educational system of England, but it is one which the Birmingham Education Committee, who are responsible for it, will no doubt continue, for the experiment has been a complete success, as the vacation just ended has shown.

The games have been held in the parks and recreation grounds which make green oases in this city's extensive slum and industrial areas. They are intended for children of the elementary schools, many of whose parents cannot afford a vacation by the sea, and in the absence of the games most of the children would have little to do but wander about aimlessly.

Older boys from secondary schools in the better areas have offered themselves as game leaders, and have taught the younger boys and girls games, and points about games.

The girls were taught cricket, also folk and country dancing, to the music of gramophones.

TASMANIA-CEYLON NEW TOURIST ROUTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Tasmania to Ceylon and back for £31 ($155), a distance of about 6000 miles, is the latest suggestion of the Peninsular & Oriental Shipping Company of Great Britain. The line intends to foster a new cheap tourist traffic between Australia and Britain and intermediate ports.

To this end it has abolished second-class fares on its liners, and people of moderate means can now take a trip in these floating mansions at a very low cost. The benefit to Tasmania will be considerable, as in the apple season many of these vessels visit Hobart to lift fruit.

COMMITTEES NAMED IN GEOGRAPHICAL BODY

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History has appointed committees to fix assessments and take care of other details in connection with the Institute, which was founded recently when delegates of nearly all countries of North and South America met here.

William Bovie, delegate from the United States, offered the assistance of the National Geographic Society in the work of the institute.

CANAL ZONE DAM URGED TO EASE JAM IN TRAFFIC

Additional Water Storage Would Be Great Aid, Gov. Burgess Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreseeing the day when the capacity of the Panama Canal will be crowded by the commerce of the nation, James W. Good, Secretary of War, has taken steps to stave off the traffic jam by approving the erection of a $12,000,000 dam at Alhajuela, Canal Zone, to provide additional storage water.

Recognition of the need for additional water has followed a conference here at which Gov. Harry Burgess of the Canal Zone told Mr. Good that the annual water shortage was threatening the rapidly growing traffic over the waterway four months out of the year. The secretary approved a suggestion by the Governor that $2,000,000 be asked of Congress in December to begin immediate construction of the dam.

The structure would be approximately 170 feet high, forming a reservoir covering 22 square miles and providing for storage of 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of water, besides aiding in the control of the Chagres River during floods in the rainy season, which menace navigation.

Preliminary work on the proposed structure has been carried on in recent years through a $300,000 appropriation, but the undertaking of the project has yet to be sanctioned by Congress. It is estimated five years will be required to complete the work. Governor Burgess regards it as the most important constructive feature in canal administration and development.

In his report for the first six months of 1929, he showed that 3755 commercial vessels passed through the canal, carrying 18,431,772 tons of cargo, and paying $16,023,664 in tolls, compared with 3658 commercial vessels carrying 16,846,140 tons of cargo and paying $15,121,750 in tolls for the same period in 1928, which established the previous high record. This does not include United States, Colombian and Panaman Government vessels, which have free passage.

Governor Burgess has found it necessary to extend the time of operating the Canal from 12 to 16 hours a day, which increases the capacity from 30,000,000 tons to about 40,000,000 tons a year. Under a 24-hour day operation, he estimates, a maximum capacity of 60,000,000 tons a year would be available, while erection of another set of locks at each end of the Canal at a cost of $90,000,000 would about double the capacity.

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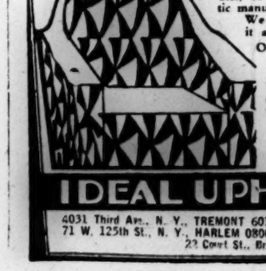

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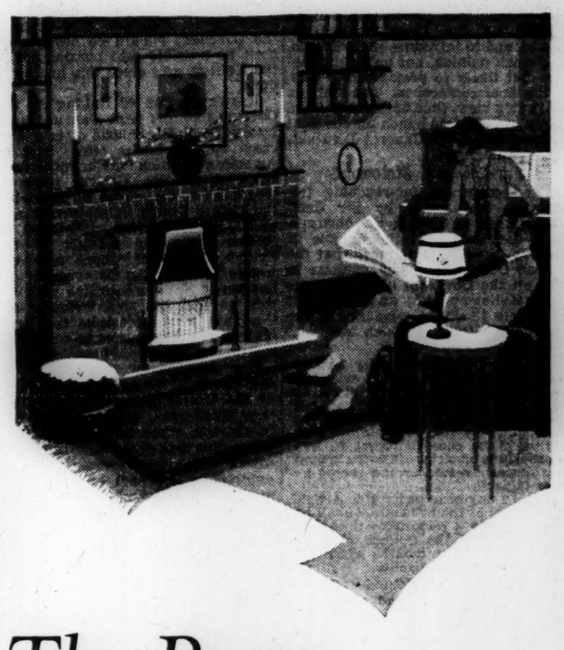

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CITY-COUNTRY ISSUES SOLVED BY CO-OPERATION

Common Language Needed to Link Business and Farm Communities

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of Rural America. This is the fifth of the series.

There are still Jeffersonians, who hold that the "cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens." There are still Hamiltonians, unconcerned about agrarian forces, anxious to pay most attention to urbanism. There are Lord Haldanes, who see the story of civilization as that of cities dragging unwilling countrysides toward progress.

There is nothing new about the difficulties between city and country. They are ancient as well as very modern social phenomena. But they are of great concern now because of their persistence and frequency. Charles A. Beard says in his notable histories that the balance between agriculture and urbanism is one of the great issues before the United States and many other nations.

Whether it be Mexico or China or Russia—adjustments between rural and urban populations are public questions of primary importance. Examination will show both some of the present difficulties between urban and rural groups in the United States and instances where conflict has been succeeded by co-operation.

Rural Versus Urban

The basic reasons for widespread rural-urban conflicts in the United States have been variously expressed. It has been said that the farmer and the city consumer are on "opposite sides of a milk bottle," that one is interested in low prices for food, the other in high prices.

Perhaps the chief reason for the fact that rural-urban difficulties have reached a new phase is that many agrarian leaders know the results of Dr. Henry C. Taylor's researches which show that the 25 per cent of the population resident on farms receives from agriculture only 10 per cent of the national income. Dr Taylor, who was formerly chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has also thrown out the challenge that this basic fact must become the reason for changes in national and urban policies.

Undoubtedly the American system of protective legislation has become a major reason for serious differences. For almost a decade spokesmen or farm organizations have descended upon Washington, contending, in substance, thus: "You are committed to the protection of favored industries. We demand that you give real protection to agriculture, an unfavored industry. The drive for McNary-Haugenism, with the controversial equalization fee," was during the years 1922-28 one of the most general manifestations of the opposing interests of urban and agrarian populations.

Did not the South and West generally vote against the East in this post-war battle for surplus control and price stabilization through a governmental agency? It is not known how many farmers ever wanted the "equalization fee" tried. The most reliable estimates seemed to vary between one-sixth and one-third. Certainly the eastern farmers were never much interested in it. If interested, they mainly opposed it.

But the McNary-Haugen movement was essentially a search for a piece of protective legislation, something that would give agriculture protection akin to that alleged to be given manufacturing through high tariffs. Throughout the agitation there was evident a loss of faith in the Nation's tariff policy, because the protection given industry was said to be so much greater than that given farming. At any rate, most of the tariffs upon agricultural products are pronounced by practically all American economists to be ineffective because world trade determines the price levels. Sugar and wool seem to be instances of commodities whose producers gain economic advantage through existing tariffs.

Tariff Revision Two-Edged

With the present Congress considering tariff revision, agricultural leaders are again much concerned about the matter. The general call is for higher duties on farm products—whether the agricultural economists say they can be effective or not. The more discerning of the farm leaders see, however, that they are faced with a serious situation, presenting several difficult courses from which to choose.

They could ask that protective duties be removed from both farm and manufactured products, but that is generally thought to be poor strategy in a country voting by large majorities for protection. They could work to the end that those duties that give effective advantage to agricultural producers should be raised, and at the same time try to prevent any increases in duties on manufactured products which they must buy. But the indications are that there will be a general upward revision of tariffs on both manufactured and farm products, with the result that there can be no ultimate economic advantage for the great majority of the farm producers. This can only result in the tariff policy continuing to be a major reason for rural-urban conflicts.

The increasing penetration of urbanization into the farm areas is making many want to resist it and to develop a distinctly rural culture and civilization. American Farming, in a recent editorial, pleads that small communities should acquire more "back-bone," and should organize along distinctly rural lines in order to rebuff the onslaughts of urbanization.

Urbanization Resisted

Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, and a leading agricultural statesman of the South, echoes a somewhat similar view when he writes: "Humanity . . . needs a vigorous rural civilization as the only antidote for the evils of excessive urbanization." He goes on to say that there is every danger now that "farmers shall be regarded merely as 'food producers,' maintaining thereby a civilization whose art, drama, literature, educational policies and general culture are dominated solely by our towns and cities."

Just as cities divide with rural groups on certain public issues, so difficulties arise between villages and the surrounding countryside—in spite of the fact that nearly all villages are largely dependent for their resources upon farmers' trade and farmers and villagers are inseparably bound in many rural communities.

The most recent and valuable case material upon this subject comes from the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, whose studies of 140 representative agricultural villages were made under the direction of Dr. Edmund de S. Brunner. The 140 villages had populations varying between 250 and 2500. All were in distinctly agricultural areas. Every village studied was a real "service station" for farmers.

In 25 villages conflicts between farmers and villagers were evident. In these 25 villages there were 68 specific issues. Among the causes were: Careless acts of villagers, disagreements over school consolidation, dissatisfaction with prices in village stores and patronage by farmers of mail order houses in cities, the organization of farm co-operatives which compete with or supplant village traders.

Farmers Not Consulted

In one village the leaders suddenly thought that all farmers drove automobiles and that the water trough and the hitching posts were no longer necessary. Without consulting with the farmers who came often to the village, the hitching posts and the water trough were removed. The whole proceeding was resented by farmers, whose complaint was that they should have been consulted.

The farmers retaliated with a boycott of the village stores. A little later the hitching posts and the water trough reappeared. The story illustrates unmistakably that there are conditions, so that a little spark may kindle a flame. Troubles over schools generally arise over proposed consolidations. Villagers frequently want consolidation, while farmers oppose it because of fear of increased taxes.

There are those who believe that the conflict between country and city is irrepressible and cannot be resolved. Others see evidences of increasing co-operation, and view the situation more hopefully. Whatever the ultimate outcome, there are instances of co-operation which should be considered.

Kiwanis International has a national agricultural committee, recommends that all local clubs should have one, and urges all clubs to have farmers adequately represented in the membership. The president of Kiwanis International recently declared that "agriculture is the most important social problem of the hour." The organization has recently published a book on "Urban-Rural Relations."

Inequalities Studied

In Springfield, O., last winter about 20 farmers and 20 city leaders met informally six times to study the inequalities between farm communities and the city, and to devise ways and means whereby city and country organizations could work together more effectively.

The report of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, appointed jointly by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Industrial Conference Board, is evidence of the concern of certain business leaders to do something worth while in relation to agriculture.

A southern town contemplating the organization of an Industrial Committee first asked itself what its largest industry was. It was decided that the business which the surrounding farmers brought was the most important factor in its life. It therefore put a majority of farmers on the committee. Town-country co-operation was thus obtained for that community.

It is now common for city organizations of various kinds to co-operate with the work of the federal, state and local agricultural extension service. They have particularly encouraged farm boys and girls to join the junior agricultural clubs.

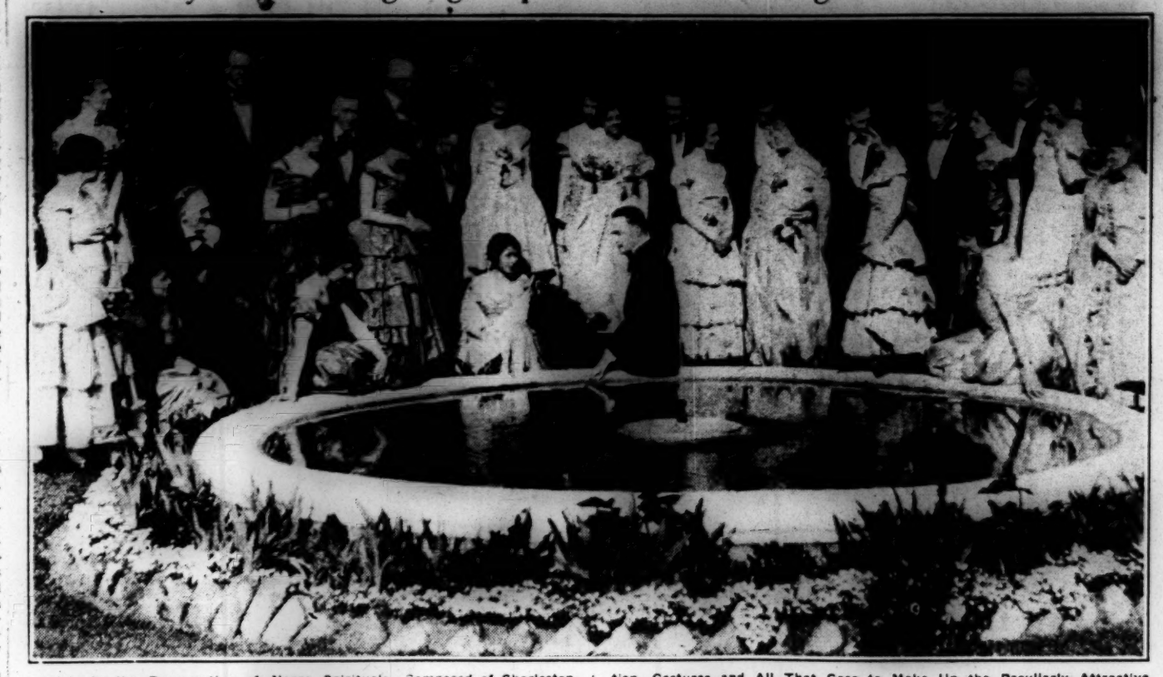
Equality of Opportunity

Here and there a city church is linked with one or more country churches for the purpose of mutual aid. The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. find a number of cities and their surrounding constituencies ready to work together upon programs. Among educators the necessity of rural-urban co-operation for the purpose of achieving equality of opportunity for rural children is increasingly recognized.

It is hard to classify any current issue as neatly and exclusively rural or urban. Many major public questions are both rural and urban. Certainly unemployment is a rural and urban concern. A group of city social workers in Iowa told me recently that their chief problem was what to do with rural migrants who could not adjust to city life. Surplus population is therefore a rural-urban question.

But all too little progress has been made in testing the rural-urban approach to major social problems. It is evident that a new kind of educational co-operation between these two groups is needed. Leaders who can gain the confidence of both sides are essential, and the farm group must be interpreted to the city group and vice versa. Agrarianism is strikingly different from labor unionism, and farmer-labor co-operation always strikes many snags, as the unsuccessful attempts to form a farmer-labor party demonstrates. Farmer, labor leader and business man must come to know one another. The business community and the farm community do not speak the same language. But they must if the conflicts which have arisen between them are to be resolved.

They Learn to Sing Negro Spirituals From the Negroes Themselves



Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals, Composed of Charleston (S.C.) People, Go Directly to the Plantations to Study Words, Music, Intonation, Gestures and All That Goes to Make Up the Peculiarly Attractive Atmosphere of the True, Religious Folk Songs of the Old-Time "Darky."

Negro Spirituals Saved in Purity by Efforts of Charleston Group

Folk Songs of the Southern Plantations Are Studied at First Hand and Rendered by White Society With Full Sincerity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Negro spirituals in the United States, with words that show the influence of the Christian faith upon the Negro race, were sung originally by the old darkies in meeting houses, out on the plantations, in the cotton and rice fields; everywhere that the Negro went. They were sung individually and collectively, harmoniously and fervently. The old mammies sang these songs to white babes in arms.

In South Carolina there is a special group of Negroes known as the Gullah who reside mostly in the low country. These people are original. More especially is this true of their spirituals, which are "more primitive in quality, more fluid and less standardized, ruder in text, more pathetic in tone, and more plaintive in music" than those heard in other places.

The Gullahs have a special adeptness in the art of singing spirituals. New spirituals were constantly being made. Almost every Gullah section had its "composer." Many plaintive songs are spontaneous with them.

Born Out of Travail

Dr. Reed Smith, English professor at the University of South Carolina, and an authority on Gullah dialect, cites a beautiful spiritual which had its beginning in a petition to the great "Maussa" after a terrific cyclone in 1911 in South Carolina: "Lord, don' let de win' blow here no mo'."

To Negroes the singing of spirituals comes naturally. But to others who try to imitate and perfect this art it is very difficult. Every time a spiritual is sung it is a new thing, for rarely does one hear the natives sing it twice in the same way.

"The spiritual is not static or final," Dr. Smith says, "but dynamic and growing. It is the creature of oral tradition, and fully exemplifies every possibility of variation associated with oral tradition and communal transmission."

The words of the Gullah spirituals are crude, but usually they possess both melody and harmony. They are plaintive and beautiful. Some of the best are simple in form, having a striking leading line, with choral repetition and variations. There are others, however, that "possess a native appeal and poetic power."

Young People Substitute Jazz

Spirituals are fast disappearing. Although there are still a few composers among the Gullah Negroes, the younger generation has a tendency to substitute the more modern jazz.

The Carolina low-country spirituals have been fortunate in having two distinctly preservative influences exerted upon them. One is that of the Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals of Charleston, organized less than five years ago to perpetuate Gullah spirituals—this folk music that, without assistance, might some day disappear.

The Society for the Preservation of Negro Spirituals—composed of both men and women—unquestionably proves the theory of the author of "American Negro Spirituals." One having heard the old darkies as they poured out their hearts in plaintive tunes could not, with their eyes closed, distinguish the music of the members of this society, the rhythm and the dialect, from that of the native, old plantation religious spirituals.

It is more than interpretative to hear and see these white folks perform. Both men and women sing. They keep time with their feet, they clap their hands, they sway to the tune of the mournful yet hypnotic melody. The spirituals are sung with the respect the music deserves. There is no attempt to render the songs in the manner adopted by seated immovable quartets and sophisticated Negro groups. But they are given as they are and originally were sung by the Negroes themselves.

Got Instruction at First Hand

The members of the society are Charlestonians, all of whom were born or have been raised on plantations or have had close contact with plantation life in the lower coastal regions of South Carolina. The members all know and understand Negro character probably as well as any white man ever does or can.

Members of the organization visited plantations in groups. The Negroes took great delight in singing for and teaching the "white folks" the words and the music of their songs. In their concerts the society endeavors to reproduce them exactly as sung by the Negroes, with clapping of hands, tapping of feet and rhythmic swaying of bodies.

The Charleston organization has gathered together some 120 of these songs. The words have been reduced to writing and the airs of some of them already put to musical form. Many of them might have been lost to the world had it not been for this work. When sufficient funds have been raised the society proposes to publish the words and music of these spirituals in an illustrated volume.

BOYS TO HAVE JUNIOR LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—A ritual for a boys' lodge to be known as the Junior Order of Independent Odd Fellows was adopted by the I. O. O. F. in its world convention here. The purpose will be to diffuse the ideas of odd fellowship among boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Establishment of the junior bodies will be optional for the I. O. O. F. in each locality.

Charles D. Rinehart of Jacksonville, Fla., was chosen Deputy Grand Sire, and thus placed in line for selection to the Grand Sire's post next year. Judge M. M. Logan of Bowling Green, Ky., a member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was elevated to Grand Sire. J. Edward Korn of Baltimore was re-elected secretary, and William Cox of Maysville, Ky., treasurer.

MEXICAN WAR OFFICE COMPILING HISTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—A history department has been organized in the Mexican Ministry of War and Navy, whose purpose it is to compile a history of the National Army and of the revolutionary movement begun in 1910.

Aside from numerous existing documents, many members of the Army itself who have taken part in the various movements since the fall of the Diaz régime, are expected to furnish valuable first-hand information.

SOUTHERN WOMAN BUYS PIANO FROM ZEPPELIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mrs. Leila Jo Caughman of this city, has the distinction of owning the first piano ever to cross the Atlantic by air. It was from Friedrichshafen, Germany, by the dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, on her second voyage to the United States.

Mrs. Caughman will exhibit the instrument with the straps and other paraphernalia used to hold it securely in the Graf. It arrived in New York in perfect condition.

New Photoplays

Marion Davies in "Marianne"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Marion Davies' first talking picture, "Marianne," is being presented by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at the Mayan Theater. Miss Davies has the rôle of a French peasant girl during the time of the World War, playing the lone feminine part against a whole army of songful American doughboys. She sings a song or two herself and gives a couple of her well-known imitations of celebrated people of the theater.

Miss Davies also does a bit of burlesque disguised as a French officer, with trick mustache and all, and it must be confessed that, in spite of her assiduous endeavors to be romantic and coy and emotionally effective, it is much easier to believe in Miss Davies during her brief moments of broad comedy than during her long passages as the capricious Marianne. Her voice registers deep and throaty, an effect at variance with the light and glancing style of her latter-day screen work. Miss Davies sustains a French accent of sorts during the entire 12 reels, a feat somewhat beyond her present powers; furthermore, the story is far too slight for such a lengthy picture.

The real honors of the evening went to the three principals in support of Miss Davies: Lawrence Gray, who discloses a singing voice of charm; Cliff Edwards, otherwise known as Ukulele Ike, and Benny Rubin, one of the funniest men on the screen today. All three were responsible for lifting "Marianne" several pegs above par, and the musical staff of M. G. M., including Roy Turk, Fred Ahlert, Nacio Herb Brown, Arthur Freed, Raymond Kalges, and Jesse Greer, has contributed some catchy tunes. The story is by Dale Van Every, with dialogue by Laurence Stallings and Gladys Unger. Robert Z. Leonard directed.

"Kibitzer"

"Kibitzer," one of Paramount's latest releases, translates a stage play by Joe Swerling and Edward G. Robinson into creditable screen entertainment. Edward Sloman, expert in directing stories of Jewish extraction, has been brought to the Paramount fold for the occasion. Harry Green, hitherto a minor member of Paramount's company of players, has been elevated to the leading rôle, and with good reason, for he is the "buttinsky," big-hearted dreamer of New York's East Side to the T. "Kibitzer" is primarily a Jewish character study, with a side interest of a romantic nature and a whirlwind stock market finale that brings in enough drama to carry the story along. It is all mildly amusing, and at times genuinely moving, by virtue of Mr. Green's sympathetic interpretation. Mary Brian and Neil Hamilton supply the secondary interest, and Albert Gran and David Newell are both well cast. R. F.

Scottish Rite Masons Get Honorary Degree

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Seventy-four Scottish Rite Masons from 19 states in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States had the thirty-third degree, honorary, conferred upon them by officers of the Supreme Council, in the 117th annual conclave here. Six hundred thirty-three degree Masons are attending the conclave as delegates.

Reports submitted by Leon M. Abbott, Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, showed there have been 12,383 initiates into the thirty-second degree in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction during the fiscal year ended June 30. This was an increase of 5301. There are now 284,134 thirty-second degree members in the jurisdiction and 298,538 members of the fourteenth degree. Gains in membership were reported by Scottish Rite bodies in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana.

Selection of Scottish Rite Masons in the Northern Jurisdiction of this country who are to receive the thirty-third degree, honorary, at the conclave in Boston next year will be made at the final session.

Irrigation Wells Increasing in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Irrigation from tube wells is a comparatively recent development in India, there being few wells in existence when the Indian Irrigation Commission reported in 1903. Wells of this type are almost entirely in private ownership, and except in the United Provinces, are privately financed. Technical advice and assistance are freely given by the Agricultural Department and the well is, in fact, usually installed by the department, subject to the payment of moderate fees for the services it renders.

At present 164 large size tube wells fitted with engines and pumping plant are working, and 125 small ones for bullock lift. During the four years from 1924 to 1928 the water supply of 1916 village wells has been permanently increased, and it is estimated that within the last five years 40,000 acres of land have been brought under irrigation in the province.

The Agricultural Department has done much to develop the use of small type power machinery for subsidiary village industries. The demand for such machinery is an encouraging sign of agricultural development.

Sawyer's Historic 100-Mile Furrow Now Great Highway of East Iowa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBUQUE, Ia.—Ninety years ago, in 1838, Lyman Dillon, a farmer living near Cascade, Ia., was commissioned to plow a furrow from Dubuque to Iowa City to mark the route for travelers through the wilderness. With a plow and five yokes of oxen he completed the job in seven days, covering a distance of 100 miles.

Today the exact route covered by Dillon, except for one small stretch near Cascade, is a main highway artery, completely paved, and traversed by motorists in a few hours. It is known as Primary Road No. 161, an important unit in the road system of eastern Iowa.

The highway as it stands today is the result of the slow evolution that has accompanied the increasing demand for good pavement. Just two years after Dillon plowed his historic furrow, Congress appropriated $20,000 to finance the laying of a roadbed along this route. Although no official information is now available, members of the Iowa Highway Commission believe that Henry Clay, in his campaign for internal improvements, was responsible for the appropriation.

Although the road contracted for in 1840 soon became inadequate and had to be replaced, all future pavements have followed the same route.

When Dillon accepted the contract to plow the furrow he was famous throughout eastern Iowa for a sawmill which he operated on the banks of the Maquoketa River. It was during the slack lumber season that he utilized his spare time to act as a trail blazer.

COURT CREDITED WITH SETTLING TRUST PROBLEM

Acceptance of Sherman Law Decisions Points to Solution of Old Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Credit for "eliminating the trust problem from politics" was accorded the Supreme Court in an address on "Courts, Commissions and the Anti-Trust Laws," by Gilbert H. Montague of New York before the Michigan State Bar Association here.

"Never before, in this generation," he said, "has there been more sympathy and concurrence than today exist between the genuine desires of business and the willingness of courts and government to co-operate with business.

"Law must be stable, but law cannot stand still. New conflicts in economic life, new pressures of economic interests, and new dangers to economic security all call for continual readjustments of the law to the changes in our economic life which it governs. Law must be flexible as well as stable.

"Courts, therefore, in their exercise of the judicial process, must sometimes make tentative, cautiously restricted sallies into debatable areas of economics and sociology, venturing only so far as is necessary to dispose of the particular case in hand, saving always some way of retreat by limiting such decision to the exact facts of that particular case, and mindful always that compromise is necessary between the need for stability which economic and social security requires and the need for flexibility which economic and social growth demands.

"This is the method that centuries of prestige, tradition, training and method have built into the courts and into the judicial process. By this method the Supreme Court, during the last 18 years, has won general acceptance for its Sherman Law decisions, and has, incidentally, unobtrusively, but none the less decisively, done more than all our economists, sociologists, publicists and politicians to solve what used to be called our trust problem.

"The trust problem was for over a generation one of the staples of American politics. Today it is so near to solution that it has ceased to be a political issue."

MOVIES AS EDUCATION PLANNED IN MEXICO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Statistics by the Mexican Ministry of Public Education show there are 598 "cines" or motion picture houses in the country, with a daily capacity of 424,337 persons. These theaters sell over 31,000,000 admissions yearly, or an average of at least twice a year for every man, woman and child in Mexico.

Although that may sound to an American a very small proportion, the Mexican Ministry of Education sees in it 31,000,000 opportunities for spreading useful educational, social, civic and industrial propaganda, and it is planning to go into the movie business if the Mexican Congress gives it the money it asks.

NEW CRAFT FOR FRENCH LINE

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for a new giant liner to rival the speed of the North German Lloyd liner, Bremen, are announced by Maurice Tiller, managing director of the French line. He said the keel would be laid at St. Nazaire in October or November.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

IDAHO TRYING A NEW SYSTEM

Leo B. Calland Is Coaching Its Football Candidates This Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—The University of Idaho, to a marked degree, is staging a new chapter in its football career in the Pacific Coast Conference. The new model Vandal eleven, occasioned by the entrance of a new head coach, promises to be very different from its predecessors of the last three seasons. There is in prospect at Idaho a light, aggressive eleven, very much along the lines of the flashy Idaho football team of 1924-25, which were coached by R. L. Mathews, now athletic director at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Wash. The new Vandals will be different even to uniform, for the brilliant crimson worn by Idaho squads until three years ago is to be reinstated.

Coach Leo B. Calland says his Idaho teams will play offensive football every minute. This statement will make a hit hit with Vandal followers, who still remember the Idaho teams of 1922 and 1923. These elevens were popular with the crowds even though they were not always victorious. Coached by R. L. Mathews, they were always giving the spectators their money's worth of football and plenty of surprise plays. For the last three years Idaho has tended toward exceptionally heavy teams, leading the Coast in weight, and a defensive style of football, introduced by Charles F. Erb Jr., who was formerly a quarterback at California.

New Coach Is Confident

The new Idaho coach is confident, however, that the 1929 eleven will be a credit to the institution it represents in the Coast Conference. He is also certain that those watching the Vandals play will be satisfied with the quantity of football dispensed. "I can tell a lot better after the Montana State College game just what Idaho followers may expect this year," Coach Calland said in response to a query concerning his views on the 1929 outlook.

When Idaho's football coaching staff and gridiron candidates assembled Sept. 15 for the first practice, many problems presented themselves. The first was the problem of getting a new football system working smoothly. Coach Calland believes that he has progressed far in this direction during the intensive spring practice period. He is not concerned so much about this as about finding reserves for his first and a whole flock of quarterbacks. In his style of football the quarterback is considerably more than the strategist of the team. He wants two good quarterbacks who are ball carriers.

Idaho's squad this year contains 10 lettermen, the smallest number in years. Nine lettermen of last year played their last Conference football. However, the sophomore ranks contain 16 who are certain to be in the front competing for varsity positions. With the exception of S. G. Diehl '30, 200-pound tackle, and W. L. Kerbaugh '30, fullback, weight 215, the Vandals will not have big men on the team. A team that will average about 185 pounds is in sight. Most of the sophomores are lightweights.

Nine Lettermen Lost

Heading the nine lettermen not returning is Capt. D. K. Burgher '29, end and punter. Captain Burgher, however, will be busy in Vandal football affairs this fall for he is to assist in coaching the freshmen. Other veterans who will be missed are M. C. Bischoff, guard and tackle; L. W. Stadler, guard; A. C. Cheyne, quarterback; M. S. Perrins, P. V. Hutchinson, and L. E. Robertson, halfbacks; H. C. Sumpter guard and J. R. O'Brien, end.

Most difficulty will be found in developing reserves for the line. Center position is well barricaded. First call doubtless will again go to L. H. Kirkpatrick '30, weight 175, regular center during the last two seasons. Four good substitutes, one or two of whom may be shifted to other positions, probably guard, are in sight. J. J. Christians '30, weight 170, reserve center last year; A. E. Spangy '32, weight 185, did good work at center on the freshman eleven last year. Spangy also is a good punter. The other reserve center is Paul Fedzoldt '32, weight 175.

In E. H. Martin '31, weight 184, Coach Calland has a good stationary guard, but he is looking for a good running guard. W. D. Bessley '31, weight 185, is looked upon as the outstanding prospect for this position, one of the key posts in the kind of football attack Calland is introducing. Reserve guard material includes Frank Tatum '31, weight 178, who played in several games last year; Hugh Sproat '31, weight 176, another nonletterman from 1928; H. H. Seifert '32, weight from 1928; H. H. Seifert '32, weight 185; J. C. Rushton '32, weight 175, and N. W. Comsdon '32, weight 175, guards from the 1928 freshman squad.

Line captain S. G. Diehl '30, weight 200 is certain of one tackle position. It will be his last year of conference play. One of Coach Calland's line problems will be to find a running mate for Captain Diehl. Candidates for this position now include R. J. Dyono '31, weight 180, a nonletterman from last year; C. C. Southers '32, weight 175; J. H. Case '32, weight 195, and W. J. Hall '32, weight 185, outstanding sophomore candidates.

Two Veteran Ends

Two veterans will occupy the end positions in the starting lineup unless some ambitious sophomores displace them. W. J. Price '30, weight 170, and C. D. Pittman '31, weight 160, held the positions down creditably last season. H. Jackson '31, weight 160, a centerline star last year, appears destined to occupy an end this fall. The prospect of some sophomores becoming regulars at end is not so remote, for the 1928 freshman team was exceptionally strong at this position. Other end candidates include T. J. Jensen '30, weight 182; G. R. Swindaman '31, weight 180, and F. J. Sommercamp '31, weight 170, nonlettermen from 1928, and L. J. Randall '32, weight 180, and W. C. Shurcliff '32, weight 188, sophomore candidates.

Coach Calland has three quarterbacks in sight, H. E. Owens '31, weight 160, a halfback last year, appears most promising. He is a flashy runner and particularly adept at dodging tacklers. Other quarterback prospects include F. H. Barrett '30, weight 160, also a halfback last year and J. C. Lee '32, weight 160, who called signals for the freshmen. Before the season advances far players from other positions who show quarterback aptitude are likely to be shifted.

A halfback position looms unusually formidable. Nine good candidates led by backfield captain Orville L. Hult '30, weight 175, are on hand. Hult and J. S. Halliday '31, weight 160, were regulars last year. A backfield player who may break out of the non-letterman class this year is A. M. Nordby '31, weight 155. He is light but fast. The halfback division contains plenty of line smashers. Among them is M. P. Hanford '32, weight 175, and H. E. Berg '32, weight 165. Other halfbacks of promise include E. E. Redmon '31, weight 180; J. E. Norman '30, weight 155, non-lettermen from 1928, and M. M. Maxwell 32, weight 185, and E. O. Bauman '32, weight 185, sophomores.

At fullback W. L. Kershisnik '30 weight 215, Idaho's hard hitting back will complete his conference career. The Vandals have two other fullbacks of more than ordinary merit in J. F. Booker '31, weight 170, who did not quite qualify for a letter last year, and F. W. Wilkie '32, weight 172, a sophomore. Booker is the foremost prospect as a punter. He substituted for D. K. Burgher several times last year and proved that with experience he should be a capable kicker.

Captains of University of Idaho Football Eleven for 1929

S. G. DIEHL '30, Line Captain — O. L. HULT '30, Backfield Captain

PICK-UPS

THIS business of taking care of World Series tickets is no small part of the activities surrounding the October classic. The Athletics have had to have an added force of 85 men and women, and a vacant factory has been hired to take care of the volume of business. A World Series is far from being all profit to a baseball club. Many presidents consider getting into a World Series altogether too costly in the end, what with the added demands made upon the treasury by the players, who naturally have a higher regard for the value of their services, and the numerous other "overhead" expenses.

Boston followers are somewhat inspired by the fact that the Red Sox have a chance to get out of last place before the season closes. They are only three games behind the White Sox who are not playing an up-and-coming game.

There is some question as to the advisability of managers constantly overlooking the play for one run. Playing for one run in these days of the lively ball may sound a bit heroic but, nevertheless, it undoubtedly cost the White Sox a victory at Fenway Park the other day because they did not resort to this form of play when the score was tight and the game showing every indication of being close throughout. Several times, with men on second base and no one out, the batters were ordered to hit the ball instead of sacrificing the player to third and bringing him home on a sacrifice fly. The result was, the White Sox had their men left on bases and Boston won, 4 to 3.

What would the result be if a presentday manager went back to the fashion of playing for one run instead of waiting for the big inning, which often never comes? There are not a few who think the procedure might bring much success. The tight games might be turned into victories instead of defeats, and the chances are that the victories at the end of the season would overbalance the victories of the same club, if the "big inning" style were followed almost exclusively. The ball is livelier, of that there is no doubt. This prevents to some extent the use of scientific baseball, but it seems that the managers have gone to extremes and needlessly dropped many of the surprising and intricate plays which could still be employed with much success.

The Chicago White Sox look like the most listless team in the majors. They lack both the dash and sparkle that characterized their play under Edward T. Collins and later under Raymond W. Schalk. Under Collins, they were one of the most hustling teams in the majors.

It is to be regretted that Lazzeri will not be in the World Series this season for it has been one of his fine seasons. Last year he was out a great deal. This year he has been hitting brilliantly, but the Yankees are not candidates for the world championship.

Right out of a clear sky Fonseca started hitting with a vigor that has kept him right behind Foxx for the American League batting title for some time. Only one point behind was his average after Thursday's games.

Hail another young recruit making a great showing in his initial game as a major leaguer: K. F. Carroll, former Baltimore collegian, pitched Boston to a victory over the White Sox, Tuesday, 6 to 4.

One of the outstanding new pitchers of the season is Sherid of the Yankees. He has done much to keep the Yankees up in second place, a position that the Athletics and Indians had to look upon as possible for them to reach yet.

A World Series will not be a novelty to Edward T. Collins of the Athletics, who is eligible to play in his seventh World Series. Ruth is the only one ahead of him now in the number engaged in.

August Wash, the new pitcher bought by the Chicago Cubs from Los Angeles, was the leading boxman of the Eastern League in 1927, with Pittsfield, where he won 15 and lost 6. In one game with the Phillies in 1928, the last one of the season, he was defeated by the Giants, 5 to 4, in 10 innings. It was his major league debut.

Pipgras of the Yankees has defeated the Athletics three times, Ferrell of the Indians has beaten them four times. Last Monday, Crowder of the Browns defeated them for the third time. These three pitchers are right-handers. The inference is that the Athletics, facing the right-handed pitchers of the Cubs—Carlson, Blake, Bush, Malone and Root, may find the going difficult. Cvengros and Nehf are the only left-handers on the Chicago staff of pitchers.

ALEKHINE CAPTURES THE SEVENTH GAME

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Drawn	Lost
A. A. Alekhine	4	2	0
E. D. Bogoljubow	2	2	3

WIESBADEN, Ger. (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, world's chess champion, Tuesday defeated E. D. Bogoljubow, his German challenger, in the seventh game of their championship chess match. Bogoljubow resigned at the thirty-fifth move.

BURKE WINS AFTER EXTRA HOLES

GLENS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—William Burke, New York State open champion of West Port, won the Glens Falls open championship out of a field of 92 entries, with a score of 323 for 81 holes, to win the first prize money of $500 and the E. W. West Cup. Burke found it necessary to play an extra nine holes Tuesday with William Mehlhorn, who took second place in the tournament, also won a purse of $300. John Golden, New Jersey State open champion of Paterson, N. J., won the third purse of $200. Golden was high for the first day's play Monday and held the lead until the last 18 holes Tuesday.

SENATORS AND RED SOX GAIN

Both Successful, Tuesday, in Efforts to Getting Nearer Clubs Just Ahead

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	96	57	.627
New York	86	60	.571
Cleveland	78	64	.536
St. Louis	72	66	.522
Detroit	65	75	.464
Washington	64	75	.460
Chicago	54	85	.389
Boston	53	90	.371

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Boston 6, Chicago 4.
Washington 4, Detroit 1.
St. Louis at Philadelphia (rain).
Cleveland at New York (rain).

Boston's courageous efforts to get out of last place and Washington's persistent attempts to overtake the Detroit Tigers in the league standing, occupied the center of the baseball stage in the American League, Tuesday, with the Red Sox defeating their rivals for seventh place, the Chicago White Sox, 6 to 4, and the Senators gaining more ground on the Tigers by defeating them, 4 to 1. Washington is now one-half a game behind Detroit while Boston is only three games in the rear of Chicago.

For Boston, Edgar F. Carroll, Baltimore Institute of Technology graduate, made his initial début and for seven innings held the White Sox well in hand. He did not allow a hit for four innings but in the seventh, his lack of experience caused him to falter. He had given so much in the earlier innings that he was ready to weaken badly and Manager W. F. Carrigan took him out in favor of Milton Gaston, who finally stemmed the tide of Chicago hits after the White Sox had acquired three runs. They did not hit Carroll too heavily in the eighth, a hard hit ball to Regan going for a base hit and scoring the first run.

Carroll Impresses Fans

The fans were cheering for Carroll. He had opposing him at the start Edward A. Walsh Jr., son of the famous veteran of the same name. Walsh lasted only a little more than one inning. His success has not been as marked as it was last year, his first in professional baseball, and it may be that he will be sent to the minors for more experience. Many think this might be a benefit to him, rather than put him in the light of a failure. He has the ability which needs developing and it could be safely developed against minor league batting.

Anyway, Carroll's work stood out in the box even more pronounced than that of Adkins, relief pitcher of the White Sox, who contributed the second Chicago hit, a triple, in the sixth and scored later. In the eighth, he singled. Carroll made his first hit in the major leagues, a single.

Jones Steady

The best that Washington can hope to do this season is finish in fifth place, and in the series against Detroit the Senators have won two, lost one and tied one. Jones pitched a steady game against the Tigers, Tuesday and Page, Detroit's recruit pitcher, did likewise for the Tigers. The score, as a result, was close, West leading the attack of the winners with a double and two singles in as many times at bat. Tuesday's scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	x	6	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	9	0

Batteries—Carroll, M. Gaston and Heving; Walsh, Adkins and Berg. Winning pitcher—Carroll. Losing pitcher—Walsh. Time—1h. 44m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	x	4	8	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	2

Batteries—Jones and Tate; Sorrell, Page and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Time—1h. 46m.

TASMANIA WINTER SPORTS FLOURISH

Heavy Influx of Visitors Expected Next Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tasmania—Winter sports in the highlands are becoming a very popular pastime in Tasmania, and bid to bring in the near future an influx of visitors nearly as great as takes place in the summer. The hard winter through which the island State is just emerging has served to accentuate the great scope there is for developing this side of the tourist industry.

The month of July was the coldest in 20 years, and in the central plateau the temperature fell to 10 degrees. On two occasions this winter the Great Lake, which is the source of the Tasmanian Government's hydroelectric power, and is 18 miles long by 14 miles broad, was frozen over, and supplied a wonderful surface for skating on a large scale. Numerous other lakes throughout the State were, of course, also frozen and were visited by a great many skaters.

There have been also great falls of snow and splendid conditions for tobogganing and skiing have attracted people from all parts of the Australian continent, as well as local inhabitants. All the government accommodation houses at these places have been fully taxed, and the Tourist Department, even this early, is booking visitors for next winter. Winter sports promise to bring new wealth to the State.

Jordan and Harry Dickens to Meet

Billiard Challenge Matches to Start in October in Milwaukee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Challenge matches for United States championships at three-cushion and balkline billiards have been arranged for October by the Amateur Billiard Association of America, it is announced here by G. Raymond Collins, secretary. The first is to be held at the Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, at 150 points, three cushions between Charles Jordan of Los Angeles, the title defender, and Harry Dickens, Milwaukee, contender, who finished second in the championship tourney last spring. They will play 50 points each night, Oct. 14, 15 and 16. Max J. Shimon, another Milwaukee entry, who finished third in the tourney, will play Jordan the following week, providing the Californian wins.

Everett, Wash., is to be the scene of the balkline challenge contest at 900 points, Oct. 21, 22 and 23, providing P. N. Collins of Chicago, the titleholder, can arrange business affairs for a leave of absence. He would meet M. C. Wallgren of Everett at the Elks' Club.

As president of the National Billiard Association of America, an organization which takes in supervision of professional as well as amateur play and general promotion of the game, Mr. Collins called a meeting of directors and elected John W. Gorby, cashier of the Congress Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, to be treasurer in place of H. L. Stanton of Detroit. Clifford Jones of Los Angeles was elected vice-president to succeed D. L. Stevens of the same city, who has retired from the billiard business.

It was decided that the present plan of having qualifiers in four sectional tourneys meet the "big four" of three cushions in a world's championship for the professional title held by J. M. Layton of St. Louis, would not be changed this season. The pocket title, held by F. I. Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., will be decided along the same lines. This plan has drawn some criticism which the new administration had given ear to, but it was found that the arrangements had progressed so far under the old administration that it was impracticable to switch at this time. Directors are to meet again this week to outline a detailed program of action for the coming season.

POLOISTS PICKED FOR U. S. INVASION

Candidates All Chosen From New South Wales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The team of Australian poloists to proceed to the United States to engage in matches there was selected entirely from players in this State (New South Wales). The principal polo experts agree that they are the finest players available. A suggestion that it would have been better to send a complete team that had always played together, and mainly victoriously, rather than a team made up from the principal clubs, was met with the explanation that combination would come with practice.

The Indian team that visited Australia last year gave the game a great impetus. Some poloists learned a point in regard to bits. The most successful team this year was Goulburn, which beat the former champions (Harden). One reason assigned was that the former had abandoned the plan of applying the snaffle bit to each pony, but had bitted the ponies in accordance with the characteristics of each. The defeated champions had adhered to the snaffle. The team for the United States is as follows:

C. Skene, G. G. Ashton, R. R. Ashton (Goulburn); T. F. Ross and J. K. Ross (Harden), and D. G. Munro (Inverell). In the event of any being unavailable, J. H. Ashton (Goulburn) has been selected as reserve.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	50	33	.602
Mission	49	34	.590
San Francisco	49	34	.590
Los Angeles	47	36	.566
Portland	46	36	.561
Oakland	40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacramento	2[illegible]	53	.354
Seattle	21	62	.253

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Los Angeles 9, Hollywood 8.
San Francisco 8, Mission 6.
Portland 6, Sacramento 5.
Oakland 5, Seattle 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	102	51	.667
St. Paul	92	60	.605
Minneapolis	81	72	.529
Indianapolis	71	82	.464
Louisville	70	81	.464
Columbus	70	83	.458
Toledo	62	88	.413
Milwaukee	61	92	.399

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Kansas City 6, Louisville 1.
St. Paul 12, Columbus 4.
Toledo 6, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 3.

MANCHESTER IS N. E. CHAMPION

LYNN, Mass. (AP)—The Manchester baseball team became the 1929 champions of the New England League by defeating the Lynn team, 5 to 0, for the fourth victory of the playoff series here Tuesday. Lynn had been champions in 1927 and 1928 and led the league in the first half of the season's play.

CLINCHING OF TITLE HELD UP

Cubs Lose Two, Pirates Win One, So Chicago Cheering Is Postponed

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	93	47	.664
Pittsburgh	81	59	.579
New York	75	63	.543
St. Louis	69	69	.500
Brooklyn	65	76	.461
Philadelphia	62	77	.446
Cincinnati	60	79	.432
Boston	52	87	.374

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Brooklyn 8, Chicago 7.
Brooklyn 9, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 7.

For the second straight day, Chicago's clinching of the National League title was postponed with the Cubs losing two games of a doubleheader to Brooklyn and the Pittsburgh Pirates defeating the Phillies for the third straight time, 11 to 7.

All the Cubs need to win the title is to capture one victory or mark up one defeat for the Pirates. Monday the Pirates won a doubleheader against Philadelphia.

However, there is no haste apparent in the Chicago ranks. With 12 games to play, two being washed off the schedule, the Cubs are not at all concerned about the possibility of their finding victory permanently illusive during that period nor do they expect that the Pirates will win every one of their remaining 12 games. However, the Pirates are courageous and deserve watching, for, whether or not they win the title, they at least are making the Giants feel less certain of finishing in second place.

Rallies Defeat Cubs

Late rallies by Brooklyn sent the Cubs down to defeat in both games. With Chicago leading 7 to 6 when the ninth inning opened, the fans were all ready to cheer the clinching of the pennant. But the cheering was held up, temporarily at least, when Brooklyn scored twice in the ninth to win the game. In the eighth inning of the final, Herman's home run with three men on bases sent the visitors to the front by a margin of four runs, breaking a 5 to 5 tie. It was a great hitting day, particularly for Cuyler, Chicago outfielder, who hit a home run and a single in the opener and four singles in the final. Herman and Bissonette contributed home runs to the Brooklyn cause in the second game.

One more run for Hornsby and he has tied what is called the modern National League record of 144 runs in a season made by his clubmate, Cuyler, in 1925, while with Pittsburgh. William R. Hamilton holds the all-time record in the majors with 196 made in 1894. Ruth of the Yankees holds the modern major record with 177 in 1921.

Another Record Due

Another record that is due to fall is the two-base National League mark which John H. Frederick, Brooklyn outfielder equaled, Tuesday, when he hit his fiftieth. The record was made by Paul G. Waner of Pittsburgh in 1928. Frederick is playing his first season in major-league baseball. The all-time National League mark of 56 doubles in a season was made by Edward J. Delehanty of the Phillies in 1899. This may also be broken by Frederick whose main hope is to better the mark for the majors, that of 64, set by George H. Burns, then with Cleveland, in 1926.

Frederick hit 67 doubles in the Pacific Coast League while with Hollywood in 1921 but as a professional baseball player, he never totaled as many as 50 other than in that one season. Tuesday's scores:

AT CHICAGO (First Game)

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	12	1
Chicago	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	7	9	0

Batteries—Vance, McWeeny, Morrison and DeBerry, Picinich; Carlson, Cvengros, Blake and Taylor, Schulte. Winning pitcher—Vance. Losing pitcher—Cvengros. Time—2h. 18m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	9	13	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	6	11	1

Batteries—Moss, Morrison and DeBerry; Bush, Carlson, Nehf, Malone, Osborne and Schulte, Gonzales. Winning pitcher—Morrison. Losing pitcher—Nehf. Time—2h. 10m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	x	11	11	1
Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	7	16	0

Batteries—Grimes, French, Swetonic and Hemsley; Smythe, Elliott, Willoughby, Milligan and Lerian, Davis. Winning pitcher—French. Losing pitcher—Smythe. Time—1h. 47m.

WORCESTER (MASS.) TEAM ENDS TOUR

American Soccer Players Win Three and Tie Two

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire, Eng. (AP)—The amateur soccer team from Worcester, Mass., has just concluded a successful tour of Worcestershire, representing the Worcester County Sportsmen's Brotherhood. The Americans won three games and tied two.

The series was concluded Tuesday at Kidderminster, where the Americans played a 1-to-1 draw with a team representative of the Kidderminster district. The team previously had won at Dudley, Evesham and Stourbridge, and tied 6 to 6 at Worcester.

The Massachusetts men were entertained Tuesday night at a public banquet, presided over by Mayor Eddy, who had kicked off at the match in the afternoon. Lord Cubhata, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, was present.

Charles Austin, chairman of the Worcestershire Football Association, presented the Americans with souvenir cups bearing the town arms. The Mayor spoke in complimentary terms of the team, alluding to the close relations between Kidderminster and Worcester, Mass.

McDONALD WINS TROPHY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—Joseph McDonald of the Knickerbocker Country Club at Tenafly, N. J., captured the President's Cup in the final one-day tournament of the Metropolitan Advertisers Golf Association on the links of the Westchester Country Club Tuesday. Having two legs on the trophy, he won one at Lido last year and one at Garden City this year—McDonald only needed this last victory for permanent possession, which was scored with a 78 over a soft and soggy course. Despite the inclement weather, more than 100 members of the association turned out for the final round-up.

SIMONS WINS AT GOLF

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—P. W. Simons of Longmeadow Tuesday won the fourth annual Connecticut Valley golf championship by scoring 158 for 36 holes of medal play at the Springfield Country Club. Simons is the only man to win the title twice, having finished first at Longmeadow in 1927. Ray Fleury of Oxford, C. B. Stadtmiller of Westfield and Allan Mackintosh of Ludlow, New England public golf champion, were tied for second place Tuesday at 159. A field of 48 players from eight clubs competed.

T. W. Green Rounds Out a Good Season of Competitive Walking

Captures London-to-Brighton Road Race in the Fastest Time Made Since the War—James Nuthall Wins Net Title

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—T. W. Green, a Belgrave Harrier, has rounded off a splendid season of competitive walking by winning the Surrey Walking Clubs' annual "classic" race from London to Brighton, a distance of 52 miles, in the fastest time recorded since the war. Green, formerly national road walking champion, had previously put to his credit this year a record breaking victory in a race from Seattle to Bradford, and won the Lancashire Clubs' yearly 25 miles race.

His closest rival en route for Brighton Saturday was Frank Holt, Bradford. Early in the race Holt forced his way to the front of 113 starters who materialized from a record number of 128 entrants and stayed in the lead until half way, when Green forged ahead. But Holt was not thus easily disposed of. He passed Green about 14 miles from the finish and plunged along as leader until there was less than two miles to go. Then Green, much fresher of the pair, went past again, walking so well at this point that the witnesses began to speak of a possibility of his establishing a fresh record for the course. To do this he had to improve upon 8h. 11m. 14s., put up by V. L. Ross in 1909. Green covered the last 6¼ miles in 57m., but this last burst came too late to carry him into the record book.

Italy, famed for production of first class distance walkers, was strongly represented among the competitors and took fourth and fifth places through Ettore Revolta and Mario Brignoli. Carlo Glania, Italy, winner of the race in 1927 was not at his best and could not finish higher than eighth in the list when on the leading six were:

Green, 8h. 15m. 41s; Holt, 8h. 25m. 53s; D. Gum, Essex Beagles, 8h. 35m. 21s; Revolta, 8h. 41m. 28s; Brignoli, 8h. 45m. 4s.; Frank Richards, Belgrave Harriers, 8h. 46m. 52s. Reckoning by teams, Belgrave Harriers were again successful with 14 points to Surrey Walking Club's 16.

Nuthall Wins, 6—1, 6—4

Miss Betty Nuthall's brother, James, Repton schoolboy, became the boy's singles lawn tennis champion of Great Britain, Saturday, when he defeated A. S. C. Hulton, in the final match, 6—1, 6—4. Nuthall kept at splendid length and played intelligently, and tackled the job as if his great victory over the Honorable Peter Aitken in the semifinal had given him renewed confidence.

He and Aitken won the boys' doubles' final from E. G. Dawes and J. B. Sturgen, 6—2, 6..2, and the girls' singles championship went to Miss M. C. Scriven, a Leeds maiden, with a fierce forehand drive. Her score was 6—1, 6—3.

In "grown up" circles the Eastbourne tournament, carrying with it South of England championship titles, and marking the finish of the grass court season, provided a victory in the men's singles for E. D. Andrews, well-known Cambridge Blue and New Zealand Davis Cup player. He is the first New Zealander successful at Eastbourne since A. F. Wilding won in 1908. This tournament is one of the biggest in the world, and this season attracted 800 entries.

The women's singles went to Miss E. A. Goldsack. She defeated, in the final, Miss Jeanny Sandison, popular little champion of India, who Saturday will sail away from England with more luggage than she had on arrival. In addition to the prizes that are tangible evidence of her successes, she has the satisfaction of having defeated at various times Miss Joan Fry, Miss Joan Ridley, Miss T. H. Harvey, Miss C. Hardie and Miss F. F. Rose—all well up in Britain's first flight of women players. This is considered a splendid record for a girl of limited experience.

The Achilles Club, composed of present and past athletic "blues" from Oxford and Cambridge universities, can look with pride upon the showing of its representative team in South Africa, which Saturday concluded its tour with the third win in seven matches. The occasion produced a really great mile by V. F. Morgan, renowned Oxford runner. He established a fresh South African record of 4m. 22 4-5s. for the distance in the first match of the tour, but on Sept. 4, D. R. Jacobs of Pretoria took the honor away from him by returning 4m. 22 3-5s. Saturday, Morgan asserted himself again. In perfect weather conditions, but on a track rendered soft by rain, he ran better than he has ever been known to do before and turned in 4m. 16 2-5s., a performance that stamps him as one of the world's best runners today.

Women's Athletics

In these days when women are fast developing their athletic ability, fresh British track records of the feminine variety are a frequent occurrence, the most recent coming along Saturday at Mitcham, where 10 fair sprinters, each running 100 meters, brought the British best time for 1000 meters relay down to 2m. 58s. The previous best was 2m. 58⅘s.

Amenities of Britain's seaside resorts this summer has been increased by one rich thrill through the medium of "speed boats," which afford patrons with huge amusement, and presumably the owners with profits to match. Incidentally they have created a large army of speed "fans" keenly interested in the development of power boating in all its forms. The outboard craft seem to make the greatest appeal, no doubt because they are attainable by people of limited means and opportunities. Just now "outboarders" are at grips with the English Channel in an attempt to improve upon the seaworthiness of their craft.

At present the Channel frequently has the better of the argument, and it did so a few days ago when J. R. Turner tried unsuccessfully to put up a fresh record for a journey to the French coast and back. He buzzed out over the harbor in great style, reached within five miles of Calais, then had the unfortunate experience of drifting about in a fog with the engine out of commission until 24 hours later, when he was picked up by a passing vessel.

SIDELINES

HARVARD'S football practice Tuesday afternoon had a pleasant surprise in a visit from Frank J. Shaughnessy, former McGill University rugby and hockey coach, who assisted the developing of the lateral pass at Harvard last year. His visit was unofficial; but he did help with the backs while there. The varsity has lost a brilliant prospective quarterback in Sumner Putnam '31, who is expected to be out for the remainder of the season. The promotion of Roger F. Gleason '32 and the reporting of William D. Flicknor Jr. '31 to the varsity were the other outstanding features of Tuesday's workout.

That Yale is out to master an entirely new offense under the direction of Coach Marvin A. Stevens '25, was most evident Tuesday, the second day of the fall work, when secret practice was ordered. For the past three years Yale has held opengate workouts during early season. In the workouts Tuesday the teams went through offenses now in use on the Pacific coast by Stanford.

New sod costing $3000 has been laid on the field in the football stadium at University of Illinois. The old covering was getting dog-eared and did not respond to efforts at rejuvenation. So the caretaker went looking for a sod which would combine good drainage, a thick stand, and freedom from weeds. He found a pasture about 15 miles from the university which yielded a fine bluegrass sod. It is much darker in shade than the old carpet, which served the Illini in capturing three "Big Ten" championships.

New York University is planning elaborate uniforms. Each player will have a white unform with violet shoulders and a violet uniform with white shoulders. White helmets, khaki pants and violet stockings complete the uniform. The players will wear numbers both front and back.

Twelve dozen footballs and 20 dozen pairs of woolen sox were among the supplies laid in for 65 varsity candidates expected to report for the football team at Northwestern University. Equipment sufficient to give each player two complete outfits for games and an outfit for practice were on hand. Each player gets two helmets, two pairs of shoes, two sets of jerseys and pants, with hip and shoulder pads, sox and undershirts.

Each year the cost of equipping a football player at the larger institutions goes up. At Northwestern this season $90 is being spent on each varsity member's outfit. That doesn't include laundry, which runs up to quite a sum.

After two weeks' training at Saylorsburg, Pa., Coach G. H. McCracken broke camp there and brought his Lafayette candidates back to the campus in Easton. Lafayette has had eight days of scrimmaging.

In general the football coaches of the middle West are not bemoaning a lack of players this season. In years past they have been very pessimistic, due to the sparseness of their squads, but more and more experienced boys are coming to college each season. Of course the coaches are a matter of policy to keep their followers from expecting too much, still shake their heads and frown about the prospects; but it is the quality and not the quantity of candidates of which they complain—or maybe it is the difficulty of the schedule.

With about 10 days conditioning completed Coach D. O. McLaughry is ready to send the Brown varsity players into hard scrimmaging.

Dartmouth lost a promising dropkicker for the remainder of the season when it became known Tuesday that Roland C. Booma '30 is incapacitated. Tuesday's workout ended the two-a-day for the Green. Some scrimmage was engaged in.

Coach Charles C. Crowley of Columbia is somewhat relieved to find four of his candidates able to punt with regularity. Last season he was hard pressed because of weak punting. The two punters lost year, W. B. Buser '30 and J. J. Stanczyke '31, besides showing improvement, have been offered plenty of opposition by Ralph A. Hewitt '32 and Charles A. Joyce '32.

Complicated trick plays, requiring the ball to change hands several times before the play is completed, are likely to come into more general use this fall. They have been used sparingly in the past because of the fumble menace. With some of the penalty removed from the fumble by the new rule, which allows the defensive side to seize but not to advance the ball, the attack is bound to become more diversified.

ALABAMA P. I. WILL CONTINUE SYSTEM

Intramural Leagues Help Sports Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUBURN, Ala.—Intramural leagues will again play an important part in the development of Alabama Polytechnic Institute's athletics. Leagues were formed last year in football, basketball, baseball and track, with the Plainsmen coaches expressing satisfaction with the league's initial formation. Several of this season's football candidates are graduates from Auburn's intramural league.

The value of an intramural league lies in the ability to afford supervised athletics for a much greater number of students than could be carried on the varsity squads. Also by keeping a large number of men out for a sport, there are always a few varsity prospects discovered, due to the additional coaching and seasoning of green players.

All freshmen and sophomores who fail to make the freshmen or varsity teams will be farmed out to the intramural league for further seasoning. If the players show to advantage in this league, they will receive their promotion papers.

Lieut. G. B. Barth, professor of military science and tactics, will be in charge for the second successive year, assisted by Weems Baskin, Rupert Ingram, and Luke Ward.

MONTAGUE SHUTS OUT JAPANESE OPPONENTS

TOKYO, Japan (AP)—R. W. Montague '30 turned in a three-hit game against Osaka as University of Michigan rapped Honda hard to win, 6 to 0. Five Osaka errors also helped the Wolverines, who fielded faultlessly. The Maize and Blue used Kwansai, its Japanese catcher, toward the end of the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	4	2	0	0

DEEP PLOWING ADVOCATED FOR SANDY FARMS

Hundreds of Other Acres to Bring Clayey Subsoil Up Next Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Experiments designed to conquer the difficulties imposed on farmers of the West and Southwest by the sandy soil prevalent in many sections have been conducted this year in Texas and, according to agricultural experts, have met with general success.

Sandy soil in west Texas has nearly always yielded unsatisfactory crops because of the shifting in the surface soil caused by wind storms. In many years the severity of these storms has necessitated replanting of crops in some sections.

The remedy now hailed as the solution of the problem has been tested on west Texas farms in Terry and Gaines Counties. It consists only of plowing the ground, unusually deep, so that the plow will cut through the sandy surface and turn up the heavy clay that lies about 15 inches down. This creates a new surface, a mixture of clay and sand, that will not shift with the winds, the experimenters have announced.

Another advantage claimed for the deeper plowing is that it enables the land to hold more moisture, thus encouraging larger crops in a region that, at best, has no more than 15 to 18 inches of rainfall annually.

Necessarily, more power is needed for the deep plowing and a tractor is generally used for the work. Some farmers have made furrows as deep as 20 inches, and report that the results more than paid for the additional labor. One such experiment was made this year on the farm of O. B. Berry, near Seagraves, Tex. Yields of cotton and corn were from 20 to 30 per cent greater than when the land was shallow plowed, and no damage was caused by wind storms, Berry reported.

The practice is spreading rapidly. About 150 acres were plowed deeper this year, and present indications are that several hundreds of additional acres will be prepared in the new fashion next season. Two of the big implement manufacturing concerns are designing new plows to bring up the clay with a minimum expenditure of power and preparing to supply the new equipment to the sandy soil area.

HARVARD BUILDS HARKNESS HOUSES FOR 'SMALL COLLEGE'

(Continued from Page 1)

trends and individuals which make the period significant. Courses are only incidental to this purpose.

Mastery of Subject Is Aim

The setting up of the general examination made it necessary to aid students in integrating their work. Tutors were introduced, who have charge of the general field, and help the student discern the best approach to his subject.

Dr. Lowell states his educational policy as one designed to make studies more interesting by presenting the student with a subject to master, rather than a series of courses to "pass."

Graduate schools have played a large part in Harvard's expansion. The School of Education, founded in 1920, has recently established a comprehensive program in co-operation with school systems throughout Massachusetts, and lengthened the requirements for degrees by one year. The Law School has been enlarged by additions to Langdell Hall, trebling its capacity. The Business School, from being scattered in basements and abandoned structures, has been given a complete plant, housing 1000 men.

Dr. Eliot saw the value of raising the standards of the college, when he answered the objections of those who resisted the formation of a graduate school, on the basis of financial stringency.

Dr. Eliot Stressed Teaching

"As long," Dr. Eliot declared, "as our faculty regard their work as simply teaching boys, we can never get first-class teaching here. If they have to teach graduate students as well, they will regard their subject as infinite, and keep up that constant investigation which is necessary for the best teaching. Undergraduates will benefit as much as graduate students."

Dr. Lowell has given this ideal a rich fulfillment, with the result that one-third of the last three graduating classes in the college have won honors in their studies.

Steam shovels and riveting hammers have worked steadily this summer, giving form to the new gymnasium and two units of the Harkness "Houses," which will convert the area between the Freshman dormitories and Winthrop Street and along the Charles River into a college community unique among American universities.

Student Body to Be Divided

Designed to combine the benefits of close social contacts enjoyed in small colleges with the superior facilities of a great university, the "Houses" will divide the student body above the freshman year into groups of 250 or less, with resident tutors and professors, and individual social, athletic and literary activities. Lectures and courses will continue on the American scale, so that the plan is not a copy of the English "College," as at Oxford, but an unusual effort to offset the disadvantages incident to the steadily increasing size of American universities.

Students of 1766, who ate with their hats on in Harvard Hall, because of the temperature in the imperfectly heated building, would appreciate to the full the network of tunnels which provide heat for every important building in the university from the power plant on the river bank, nearly a mile from the dormitories farthest north, and across the river from the Business School and athletic buildings.

Coincident with building and educational changes has come the increasing social solidarity of the students, through the freshman dormitories, "athletics for all," and the "house plan," which will receive its trial when the two units under construction are completed next year. A well-rounded college experience is brought to many students who might develop into "grinds" without contact with their classmates in the freshman "dorms" and in athletic contests, which are compulsory for all first-year men.

Foremost among improvements in facilities for study in the last 20 years is the Widener Library, given by the mother of Harry Elkins Widener '07. The present library, one of the most complete university libraries in the world, replaced the inadequate Gore Hall in 1912. It provides a good yardstick by which to measure the advance which has come about under Dr. Lowell.

COATES CONDUCTS IN BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—Albert Coates, noted conductor, conducted "Boris Godounov" at the State Opera as the first Englishman to wield the baton at the Berlin Opera since Sullivan conducted "The Mikado" many years ago.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE request of the Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes has drawn up a statement of the basic standards on which the Grand Lodge of England can be invited to recognize any Grand Lodge applying for recognition by the English Jurisdiction. Those standards have been settled as follows:

1. Regularity of origin; i. e., each Grand Lodge shall have been established lawfully by a duly recognized Grand Lodge or by three or more regularly constituted lodges.
2. That a belief in God and His revealed will shall be an essential qualification for membership.
3. That all initiates shall take their obligation on or in full view of the Volume of the Sacred Law, by which is meant the revelation from above which is binding on the conscience of the particular individual who is being initiated.
4. That the membership of the Grand Lodge and individual lodges shall be composed exclusively of men; and that each Grand Lodge shall have no Masonic intercourse of any kind with mixed Lodges or bodies which admit women to membership.
5. That the Grand Lodge shall have sovereign jurisdiction over the lodges under its control; i. e., that it shall be a responsible, independent, self-governing organization, with sole and undisputed authority over the Craft or Symbolic Degrees within its jurisdiction; and shall not, in any way, be subject to or divide such authority with a Supreme Council or other power claiming any control or supervision over those degrees.
6. That the three Great Lights of Freemasonry (namely the Volume of the Sacred Law, the Square and Compasses) shall always be exhibited when the Grand Lodge or its subordinate lodges are at work, the chief of these being the Volume of the Sacred Law.
7. That the discussion of religion and politics within the lodge shall be strictly prohibited.
8. That the principles of the Antient Landmarks, customs, and usages of the Craft shall strictly be observed.

* * *

As a result of the inquiries undertaken by Sir Alfred Robbins, as President of the Board of General Purposes, during his mission to South America, two years ago, at the direction of the Grand Master and of the negotiations arising therefrom, there has been a renewal of the mutual representative relationships between the United Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient of Brazil. Representatives have been exchanged for the first time for many years and this to the special satisfaction of the brethren of the English-speaking and English-working lodges in Brazil, functioning under the Grand Council of Craft Masonry in that country, which was established under the Anglo-Brazilian agreement of December, 1912. The Grand Orient of Brazil has signalized this full resumption of relationship by constituting the chief officer of the Grand Council of Craft Masonry in Brazil Grand Master of that body, instead of Deputy Grand Master as originally provided.

* * *

As a further consequence of that South American mission, the Grand Orient of Uruguay has now formally ratified the suggested agreement, signed at Montevideo in April, 1927, by the then Grand Master, Dr. Julius Bastos, and Sir Alfred Robbins. In accordance with this, a resolution was adopted by Grand Lodge in June, 1928, that "In view of the recognition by the Grand Orient of Uruguay of the independent and regular position of Silver River Lodge, 3389, Montevideo, this Grand Lodge assures the Grand Orient of Uruguay that it will not countenance or authorize the establishment of lodges within its jurisdiction, contrary to the wishes or subversive of the powers and privileges of that Grand Orient." A formal exchange of ratifications has now taken place and the Board of General Purposes records the satisfaction with which the English-speaking and English-working brethren in Uruguay and Brazil alike have welcomed the mutual display of amicable relations between the grand jurisdictions concerned which have now been secured.

As already anticipated, it is now stated officially that the million pounds sterling aimed at as the objective of the Masonic Peace Memorial Fund will by no means cover the expenditure involved. The report of the special committee, which has just been issued, recognizes the fact that owing to having been called upon to face certain charges in connection with the street widening operations to be undertaken by the London County Council at the Long Acre, or western, end of the site, and to heavy additional costs of materials, there will be required for the fund before the building can be completed a sum decidedly in excess of that originally asked for. So far the promises amount to £964,718, of which £838,810 has been paid.

* * *

Japan has the honor and distinction of being the first overseas district to qualify as a Hall Stone District, every lodge there having qualified as a Hall Stone Lodge, the qualification for which has been a contribution amounting to an average of not less than 500 guineas per lodge. Japan, therefore, has earned the right for the District Grand Master, when engaged in his official capacity, to wear a distinctive jewel as a collarette, while the district has the further right to name a room in the new building. This jewel will be the first of such to be presented.

* * *

Eighteen lodges have been warranted during the past three months, five of which will meet in London, two each in Kent, Yorkshire and Lancashire, one each in Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Ceylon, Cornwall, Hampshire, Middlesex and Wiltshire.

* * *

It is interesting to note the spread of Masonic benevolence among the Grand Lodges on the Continent of Europe, as well as the recognition of the Masonic standards which have been adopted by Great Britain and America generally. Turkey, for instance, has prohibited religious and political discussions in the lodges within that jurisdiction, though the Masons there co-operate with the Government in its educational endeavors.

* * *

Denmark Masonic benevolence comprises two homes for aged people, chiefly but not exclusively Masons or their relatives. The Grand Lodge Committee of Benevolence and the individual lodges do an immense amount of charitable work, a feature which is appreciated by the general public and has placed a large number of legacies at the service of the brethren.

* * *

Norway has a Masonic membership of practically 10,000, of whom 4000 are in Oslo. Relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium have been terminated because of the departure of that body from the fundamental landmarks of the Craft. There is a Masonic home for infants and a home for aged Masons and their relatives. About £5000 is spent annually in annuities and grants.

* * *

Several lodges in Czechoslovakia have now established their own temples. The four lodges in Prague have acquired a building in which Grand Lodge will find its permanent home. An interval of at least five months is passing from one degree to another is mandatory.

* * *

The charitable foundations of the Grand East of the Netherlands include a home for children, both girls and boys; a students' loan fund; funds for indigent members and their relatives; a vacation home for children; a home for neglected children, and several other eleemosynary institutions and undertakings. In addition, the individual lodges maintain funds of various kinds.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss May L. Church, Boston, Mass.
Miss Emma A. Krueger, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss I. Dorothy Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. F. K. Lister, Rye, N. Y.
Donald K. Lister, Rye, N. Y.
Johanna Rietz, Rye, N. Y.
W. H. McLean, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. W. H. McLean, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Lillian Bennett, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Evelyn B. Frear, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Horace G. DeVoe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Horace G. DeVoe, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph B. Lord Jr., Ozone Park, N. Y.
Mrs. Joseph B. Lord, Ozone Park, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary F. Terry, Waterbury, Conn.
Mrs. Elva Suresse Harner, Berwyn, Ill.
W. E. Howard, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. E. Howard, Chicago, Ill.
William A. Brunsvold, Ray, N. D.
Mrs. L. A. Howard, Chicago, Ill.
Nathan H. Weil, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Elsie M. Vodicka, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Mrs. Lucy H. Richardson, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. Wilna Schubick, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. Julia F. Lathrop, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. H. Fersch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Louise L. Goldberg, New York, N. Y.
Walter S. Isaacs, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethel Wright Marsh, Los Angeles, Calif.
W. O. Walker, Whiting, Ind.
Mrs. Adah I. Walker, Whiting, Ind.
Mrs. Amelia Campbell, Watertown, N. Y.

WAYNE STATUE IS UNVEILED ON HISTORIC SITE

Bronze Group Pays Belated Honor to Successor of Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—Belated recognition to a great peacemaker who ended Indian hostilities in the Northwest Territory after others had failed, was given to Gen. "Mad Anthony" Wayne when an heroic bronze group including the general, an Indian and a white settler was unveiled at Fallen Timbers State Park Saturday.

Overlook the beautiful Maumee Valley a few miles above this city, the monument stands on a portion of the field on which the Battle of Fallen Timbers was contested by General Wayne and his "legion of the United States" under commission of General Washington, whom he succeeded as commander of the American forces after the close of the Revolutionary War.

Bruce Wilder Saville, New York sculptor, has portrayed Wayne as a great soldier but one of kindly nature who has come to treat the Indian fairly and make a peaceful home possible for the settler. Below the bronze group on the granite base are bronze reliefs depicting the struggle of the settlers, Indian attacks and the peace of Greenville negotiated by General Wayne.

To Miss Imogene Van Camp of Columbus, O., student at Ohio State University and lineal descendant of William Sloane, bugler in Wayne's army, was given the honor of unveiling the monument.

James W. Good, Secretary of War, came to represent the Federal Government; Arthur C. Johnson, president of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, which sponsored the monument, paid tribute to Wayne in an address at the unveiling. A special issue of stamps bearing a likeness of the sculptured group and commemorating the event went on sale in Toledo Saturday.

18th Amendment Held 'Legally Safe'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Eighteenth Amendment is safe from all legal attack, in the judgment of Silas H. Strawn, former president of the American Bar Association and a critic of the amendment.

Every possible aspect of the amendment has been tested and passed on by the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Strawn said. He counseled obedience to the constitution and urged patience in dealing with the situation, which he felt would continue for a long time.

It will be impossible to repeal the 18th amendment, he declared, until some other means of handling the liquor problem is found, which in the judgment of 36 states is superior to national prohibition.

Mr. Strawn was the Constitution Day speaker before the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

SPAIN ADOPTS OPTIONAL CLAUSE

MADRID, Spain (AP)—The Cabinet has announced adhesion by Spain to the World Court optional clause for compulsory arbitration.

Wealth in Endurance Flights Rests Entirely on Publicity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Why buy groceries when you can be fed gratis—just for trying to stay up in the air longer than anybody else? Why buy gas and oil when the refinery will donate all you want, and pay handsomely for the testimonial, if you break the world's record? And why work for a living when you can make $100,000 in 18 days or so, just joy-riding among the clouds?

Such questions deeply interest the average aviator, now that refueling endurance flying has become a serious business enterprise.

It is not so hard to see how endurance flying, undoubtedly a costly enterprise, can be made to "pay out," once the key word is supplied. The key word to this puzzle is—publicity.

All that is needed to start another endurance flight, with the refueling record for an objective, is a pair of experienced airplane pilots. They need have no money of their own, and probably have not. If they respect each other well enough to be cooped together for three weeks in the cabin of a small monoplane, they will have little trouble finding a financial backer to buy them a couple of ships.

With the planes delivered they engage a mechanic, a third pilot to fly the refueling ship, and another handy man to manipulate the refueling hose and hopes. It may take them a month or two to get ready, with trial flights, visits to the factory, and other delays.

By this time the "angel" of the flight begins to take alarm at the way the bills are piling up—$13,000 each for the ships, $2000 each for extra equipment, salaries or advance money for the three aviators, the refueler, the mechanic and various hangers on. So the financer begins to bring in others of his kind, and before the flight gets under way there may be a dozen to 20 "stockholders" in the venture.

With big stories and spreads of pictures in all the newspapers, who compete to make the most striking presentations, all the fliers have to do is rent an office and receive offers.

The fliers will select an airport that is fenced in, where admission can be charged and parking space sold. They bargain for the gate receipts, and parking receipts, and also the promise of a bonus if the flight goes over big.

They bring from 3000 to 5000 to the airport each night through the week, and up to 20,000 each on Saturday and Sunday. This puts the airport definitely on the map and results in hundreds taking rides in the "jitney planes" at $5 a ride.

Wagon loads of pop and "hot dogs" melt before the throngs that storm the airport, like snow caught by a tropical gale, and the boys overhead get a commission on the sales.

Still the financiers of the air have not exhausted the possibilities. They send their agents through the crowd selling buttons, souvenirs of the flight, and they go fast at $1 a button.

Suppose the flight fails to break the record. It may pay out just the same, for it has had its supplies free of charge, and it has been extracting admission fees, parking fees, food fees and button fees from vast throngs for two weeks or more.

If they fail, the boys can try again, and if they eventually succeed, they'll not only get back the money they paid for the ships, which then can be advertised as the brand that broke the world's record, but they will get 20 weeks in vaudeville.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Revolutionary Fashions in Millinery

By LILLIAN PRUSSING

THE vanquishing of the cloche appears to be one achievement of the milliners this season, as the result of a concerted movement on the part of designers of hats to bring into their art more of subtlety, more of that ambiguous something called the feminine quality. Friends of the needlewomen of France have from time to time pleaded their cause with the women of America, who are their best customers, in an endeavor to maintain a market for their handicraft. A great number of these are the makers of flowers, fancy feather and ribbon ornaments and sewers on hats of straw and fabrics. With the plain felt hat persisting, these women were made idle, and the vocation, which had come down through generations, was all but lost. Milliners this side of the Atlantic have been in complete sympathy and co-operation with their sisters abroad, but their efforts and arguments have availed nothing against the plain little hat that hid the hair and brow, almost the eyes. Less severe styles have been offered with every inducement of beauty and fine workmanship, but they have failed to endure, until this year.

Now, with the first presentation of styles for autumn are new shapes, more movement and a more definite tendency to softness and grace of line. The new hats are turned back from the face, disclosing the brow, but little or none of the coiffure, and draped lines follow very tightly the contour of the head, all with the idea of developing a finer and more artistic type of millinery. The changes are almost revolutionary, and much emphasis is placed on the occasion hat—the right hat for the time and place.

The Back Becomes Interesting

In the collection of almost 150 models of hats and costumes from the best known designers, shown at the recent exhibition of the Retail Millinery Association of America, were hats for all needs, selected under the guidance of Mme. Eliza beth Bernard. The hats are modeled on the lines of the turban in its most modern interpretation, the foundation fitting the head as closely as a knitted cap with the material arranged in a great diversity of ways. In many models, particularly the hats made of felt, the crown is cut straight across the forehead, just covering the line of the hair, and the fabric is draped or folded to flare or to droop low at the sides and back. In the most tailored styles leaf- and pear-shaped pieces form something of the effect of wings to broaden the trimming, which some and more become than the close or brimless hat. Another kind of turban is made of soleil, that silky, lustrous form of felt, and is laid in folds about the front, hanging in a jabot at each side one usually longer than the other. The back of the hat is seldom cut as short as heretofore, but covers the hair, in the stiffer hats and in others of velvet, panne, and hatters plush is quite long, almost like a short cape.

National styles of headdress are used for inspiration in some of the new hats; the Dutch cap, the French tam, the peasant bonnet, the fisherman's "Sou'wester." The materials are felt of the usual grade, soleil, hatter's plush, panne, angora, and satin. Of these, felt is used for the simpler, more tailored shapes, the various fabrics for the turban and other models of softer form. Among the most picturesque are hats of individuality built upon the head and fashioned of one of the handsome fabrics. These may be draped in several ways, some with restraint, others in an extreme mode, marking the house from which they come.

The Picture Hat Is Absent

Mado, whose rise in the Paris millinery world has been meteoric, has designed a turban of black felt and satin ribbon having a soft crown, covering the head from brow to the back of the neck. A cuff of the felt is turned away from the face and drawn over the ears, with an end of wide satin ribbon that hangs from one side and touches the shoulder. Le Monnier builds a turban of two shades of brown velvet, the under part binding the forehead, low on one side and lifted on the other, disappearing under a full drapery of the darker velvet, apparently flung backward and caught down with a smart bow of brown velvet ribbon under one ear. Suzanne and Mary make a charming hat on the turban line of beige soleil, the crown of which is embroidered in dull gilt, with a softly folded cuff and a handmade incrusted ornament at one side. The collections are opulent in style and variety. From Reboux comes a turban of red velvet in two tones, the lighter across the front, shading to dark at the back; from Agnes, one of black velvet ribbon, with a pad of white feathers across the front; from Goupy, a close turban of black velvet trimmed with little rows of tan fur in striped effect. Rose Descat makes a tan sports model stitched with silk in self-tone, presenting a shape reminiscent of the cloche, but wider of brim.

The picture hat does not enter into the exhibition of autumn styles. The hat of the hour is small in contour and varies in treatment to fit the costume. The dashing bows and exaggerated flares of material at the side and back are not for the coat or wrap that has a high collar, as most of the formal models have. For these the small turban, the bonnet covering the ears and fitting tight, or a toque of fine material that may be swathed about the head will be worn. The nose veil is one of the intriguing accessories that add a touch of elegance to the more dressy hat. In one distinctly extreme model for afternoon or restaurant dining, brilliant ornaments on the edge of the mask-like veil hang in Egyptian fashion between the eyes.

These hats of different types created by French milliners, whose growing list of names includes those of Rose Valois, Marie Christianne and Florence Walton, are already accepted as the mode for autumn.

Manipulations

AUTUMN millinery discloses interesting trends, many of which are likely to develop into winter successes. This is especially true of the flexible, easily manipulated hat bodies on which are lavished a wealth of handwork, insets, appliqués, tuckings, shirrings and other so-called "dressmaker" details. An outstanding favorite with French designers is the vis-à-vis body, which is this season's name for a reversible or double-faced combination of felt on one side and soleil on the other. This piable body lends itself to all the smart intricacies of the moment that make for irregularity of line, and with the upturned front cuff and the twisted and flared sides, both surfaces of the basic material are displayed to advantage.

There is also an obvious economy in the use of the vis-à-vis body, for the reverse side can be used for inset motifs and sections, the contrast of the brilliant soleil surface and the dull felt producing a self trimming without the necessity of two different hat bodies as would otherwise be the case. The preferred arrangement is the soleil surface for the crown so that the felt underside is displayed for the draped coronet or cuff, the dull surface being usually considered as more becoming next the face than the sheen of the soleil. It is in the upturned front brim that the two surfaces are so smartly contrasted and the possibilities of this feature are almost limitless. This type of body is almost invariably preferred in solid coloring and is to be found in all the most sought for costume shades.

Where a two-tone or two-color hat is to be designed, twin hat bodies are often selected, each of a different tone or color but of the identical shape so that the brim of one will exactly fall into line with the crown of its "twin." This is the method employed with many of the "half-and-half" models, one side of the crown being borrowed from the second hat body and skillfully joined with invisible stitches along the line where the original half was cut away. The brim may have some similar trick played with it, so that the completed model shall possess a smart individuality. The upward-turning front cuff or the lengthened side may combine both shadings in a series of overlapping strips cut from the two hat bodies or in some unusual arrangement that displays to advantage the two media. In this way two hats are made for a customer, carrying out the colorings of the particular ensembles with which they are to be worn, yet distinctly different in appearance. Black and white, brown and beige and other favorite combinations are adapted to this treatment, the crown of the dark hat body in some cases being cut in openwork design and posed over velvet of the shade of the light body. The two brims then change places and the work of manipulating each into a distinctive outline is all that remains, as such hats are of the self-trimming type.

Large hat bodies are necessary for all these loosely draped models, as the new method of manipulation uses a surprising quantity of material, regardless of the size of the finished hat. The clever copyist delights in such work and this year, more than ever before, are original Paris models being satisfactorily duplicated. A Fifth Avenue window recently displayed three modish hats, all of the same model. A card read "We really are not triplets! One of us is the original Paris model!" This showed conclusively how skillfully copies are made from the original, so that one cannot be told from the other when placed side by side for public criticism.

Buy stockings and socks large enough to allow for shrinking and to give the toes room to move when walking. Stockings that are too short are liable to go into holes quickly, and are nearly as uncomfortable as badly-fitting shoes.

Tweed for Many Occasions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FASHION gives almost as much thought today to country and traveling clothes as to the grande toilette; to be correctly dressed in the country is as essential as elsewhere.

For traveling, whether by motor, train or boat, requirements are much the same; only in the texture of the material is there variation. Four-piece ensembles, comprising coat and skirt, jumper and top coat, are the fashion. The top coat and skirt may be of tweed with the jumper and cardigan in jersey fabric. To this may be added the turban hat and scarf, the charm of modern dress being that everything matches, hat and scarf included. The under-coat may be of tweed or of the material of which the jumper is made but this will depend on the climate of the place to be visited. In the best country clothes, scarves take the place of fur.

Suitable for mornings in a country house is a tweed suit—a soft Harris or Cumberland—with a jersey to match. Some women prefer a coat of the cardigan type rather than one with a tailored collar. A cardigan looks smart edged with a finely stitched band about 1¼ inches wide. The jumper in this instance may be patterned with a contrasting color, either in shaded spots, stripes or dashes of color. A smart suit in gray-brown has in the jumper, turban and scarf dashes of color in Chinese-red; and a popular combination is dark beige and yellow. One beige jersey has a pattern across it that might be described as a flight of cubist birds, in two diagonal lines, in dark blue.

For city wear a soft Saxony makes up well, and among this season's novelties is a Saxony backed with jersey fabric. This may be had in grey-brown, dark or medium color, backed with a much lighter tone of jersey; and in navy blue backed with dove gray, the charm of this material is that the jersey material may be obtained separately. A long coat of this Saxony does not need lining and the costume may be made of the jersey fabric. For smart occasions tex-tweed, a new cloth produced by Dormeuil Frères, makes a pleasing suit. It can be had in plain or striped effects in matching shades, the pleasing part being that the stripe has a shadow effect rather than a hard line. This material will make up well for early autumn walking suits. The colorings are such as to allow freedom of choice in jumpers and so on.

A Tweed Coat With a Novel Yoke and Back.

From the various styles in jumpers may be chosen a tricot design in shaded spots and line effects, such as yellow and navy blue on a beige ground. Others have stripes only, a smart model had navy blue and white lines, both horizontal and vertical, varying from one to two inches in width on a yellow ground. All these are suitable with tweed attire.

Clothes for the Classroom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London.

EVERY teacher, whether she holds sway in the kindergarten, preparatory or high school, will need attractive and serviceable attire for the coming term. The importance of first impressions is well known; the youngest pupils are quick to note appearances, though they do not look on clothes from quite the same viewpoint as grown-ups. A sense of color develops earlier than an appreciation of line and cut; even toddlers will admire becoming shades and pretty embroidery. As a rule young children have an aversion to black, and in England they generally have rather conservative taste as regards style, so that exaggeration of any kind is not likely to find favor.

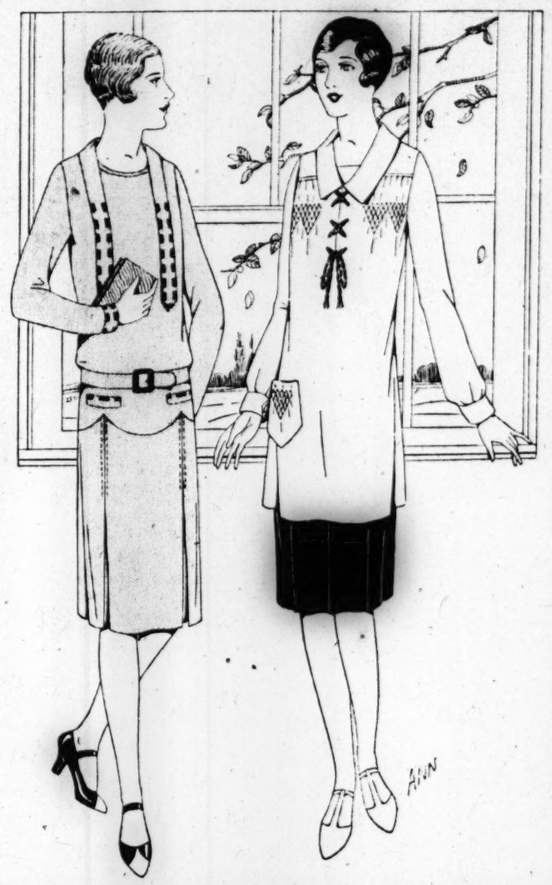
The tailored suit is practical in spring and autumn for a day-school mistress, who travels to and fro. With a couple of wash silk blouses, a wool sweater, and a sleeveless waistcoat to match the skirt, several variations, and different degrees of warmth are possible at a moderate cost.

Jumper suits in wool stockinette, wool crêpe, fine tweed or the new tweed jersey, and one-piece dresses in similar fabrics, that match or contrast with the top coat, are suitable for the classroom in winter. Pleats or flares in the skirt will allow freedom of movement for the mistress who likes to join in a romp with her pupils, and a jacket to tone with the frock is useful to slip on in the playground. The blazer of the teacher's own old school or college is most appropriate, especially for a games' mistress, who has sports clothes that are in keeping.

An overall will be necessary in the kindergarten, art and natural science classes. For the latter, this should be made in strong material, and cover the frock completely. A shape that slips on over the head, or one that fastens at the back is best; the coat style is apt to come apart in front.

Smocks are delightful for the drawing and kindergarten teachers. A three-quarter length model is illustrated. As this style shows the skirt beneath, the colors of the two garments should harmonize. A couple of overalls, one in holland, smocked in red, the other in red, smocked in holland, with a red jumper suit and an extra holland jumper, would make a smart outfit. The same plan might be carried out in green and biscuit, or rose and gray. A mauve, or primrose overall smocked in white, would be charming over a frock in mid-grey, a shade that is now fashionable.

Simple ornaments and accessories chosen with discrimination will enhance the outfit considerably. Buttonhole flowers give splashes of bright color, as do artistic belt buckles, clasps, hat brooches and short necklaces that catch up the tones of frock or trimming. These are not expensive and add gayety to the ensemble.



Left—An Attractive Frock for the Classroom in Sapphire-Blue Wool Crêpe With Silk Embroidery in a Deeper Shade of Blue and a Fashionable Scarf Collar. Right—A Charming Overall, or Smock, in Holland Linen. With Smocking and Silk Cord in Poppy-Red, Worn With a Red Skirt.

Setting to Music the Rainbow

THE ever-new seasonable nomenclature for colors impresses one with an even greater respect for the vocabulary of the experts than for their skill with the dye-pot. A tone may be changed in the twinkling of an eye by a variation of the proportions of color composing it, but to find a new and poetic name for the origination cannot be so easy.

This fall, among the orange range, one hears of Indian Sun, Capucine Brown and, best of all, Madrona, named for a tree of the California forests. Then there are Autumn Glow, Coppersheen and Patio Brown, Aloha, Hawaiian Brown, Philippine and Manila Brown.

The blues show an equal erudition. Jeanne d'Arc, Lorraine, Rheims, Dauphin, Cloud, Ardoise, Bluheath and Blufog manifest a sensitiveness both to history and nature.

Greens are named with more merriment and nonchalance. One learns of Tipperary, Emeralite, Myrtle, Grande Chartreuse, Olivine, Moss, Chinese, Lomond and Ferndew.

Purples refer to Florentine glory, being named for that city and for the Medici family.

Off shades are described by such names as Banana Heart, Shell Blush, Pearl Lustre, Waterspray, Bleu Celeste and Citronne.

Even to read their names makes one desire at least a bunch of ribbon remnants to illustrate the mellifluous sounds.

'Convertible'

PARIS designers of jewelry are doing interesting things with what is known to the American trade as "convertible jewelry." This includes more than the mere unclasping of the units of a necklace and utilizing them as a choker and a bracelet, for, with the increased vogue for jewelry ensembles, earrings, pendants, brooches and rings are designed in mysterious relationships to one another. With all the units assembled, the result may be an elaborate necklace with one large center pendant and two smaller ones. Detached, the large pendant becomes a brooch, the two smaller ones serve as earrings and the necklace is shortened by the unclasping of a unit that forms a bracelet. With this as a basis, other arrangements are easily possible, and a purchaser has but to express her idea of some original combination in order to have it ingeniously carried out. Even the large single stone of a brooch center may be made removable for use in a ring, and a pair of earrings may be separated, each one to serve a different purpose, usually a pendant and a brooch.

The feature of ensemble jewelry is so firmly established that much of the new jewelry, both of the precious and semi-precious type, is designed with this purpose in view. Modernistic and geometrical effects lend themselves to skillful methods of disguising clasps and other attachments and the wide range of stones and settings makes such a jewelry ensemble in equally good taste with daytime or evening attire.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

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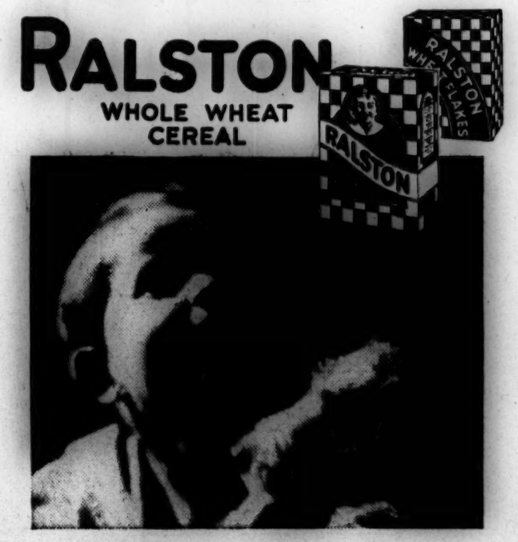

THE HOME FORUM

To the Creak of the Old Windmill

I HAVE watched the old windmill through the log of one year in many changing moods. It has held me in a strong fascination. With red maples and yellow tangles of October grass, or with November's bare locusts and wind-blown pines, it is perhaps most heroic. I have stood in the whistling March winds that tore about its firm square, grasping eagerly for each loose shingle. In earliest May time the daffodils come out in a golden glow, and later are the weighted yellow boughs of forsythia and the lilacs bending with lavender. In June the roses, red, rose and white, will tumble over its scarred foundations, in their brilliant sea air array. Yesterday the tall hollyhocks were blooming and soft tinted morning glories climbed up the worn sides.

In the shade of the locusts the square mill stood battered gray like the gaunt old trees. Tall grass grew from the locust grove about the base of the mill. Three red hollyhocks were sentinels by the low door. I bent in through this half-buried door, shoving it in on its creaking hinges. After the bright summer air it was night for a moment. Then I made out the great room, with its high rafters and rough walls. Shafts of light came in at the thin high windows. Cobwebs grew from the scaffolding in every corner space and over every piece of ancient timber.

The breeze creaked the slanting sides of the mill, and the moan of creaking wood seemed to stir the sandy earth below my feet. The shade was temptingly cool after the hot out of doors. Brushing a corner free from spider webs, I lifted myself to a great pine girder and watched the shadows and dreamed to the creak of the brave old mill.

* * *

The blue jacketed, newly returned sailor was whitewashing his picket fence, a low fence that ran about his garden of potatoes and hollyhocks, on both sides of the clam-shell walk, from the brown-eaved cottage to the stretch of sandy road. The wife, in her broad skirts, was sewing on a sampler, as she sat in her Boston rocker on the cobble stones before a paneled door of silvery gray wood. Within that charming door a straight stairway led to that compact half-story upstairs, with its two rooms, cozy high wooden beds, and dark polished furniture. To the right of the charming door was a square white room with brick fireplace, gleaming with its shining brass and warm black kettle. On the mahogany table was a ship model, the barque White Dragon, carved by the sailor son now off on a whaler. The deep chairs were hung with fresh washed covers, the rugs on the wide broad floor were as spotless as the natural pine wood. The long gilt mirror had hung about it the daguerreotypes of weather-beaten faces and stiffly dressed female beauties.

"And once . . . there drifted to my face,
Across a century's disdainful span,
A wisp of perfume from a bit of lace,
And once, the fainting rustle of a fan . . . .
And only when I laughed my rude surprise,
They floated off with grave and startled eyes."

* * *

Quaker maidens in full, starched skirts and dark-colored jackets were going to the meeting house on a treeless hill. Maidens and mothers only, for all the men were on fleet clipper ships, off on the deep seas, skirting Cape Horn, George's Banks, the Gold Coast, Java or China. The graceful, starched beings walked to church. There was no stove in the church, no cushion in the pew, no homiletical sensation in the pulpit. The town went to its rigorous church, and home to its Sabbath dinner; down to the stores for trade and "information," and back to the spinning wheel; down to the wind-blown docks for news of the distant ships, and back to carpet rags and baking.

* * *

A gallant clipper ship was in the harbor, a trim, three-masted, firm-lined racing bird of the deep. A fleet of little boats sculled about with eager-eyed welcomers waving up to the high deck. The hilarious crew clamored down ladders crying home greetings. The great sails settled to deck in fluttering resignation after long months in the buffeting wind. Every light along shore that night was burning. The streets were full of the laughter of sweethearts, the talk of strolling reunions of families, and the songs from happy hearthsides. The harbor glowed, in the silver of the moon, about the proud ship that seemed to sleep like a happy bird.

* * *

Two hundred years ago the mill was fresh and new; and it turned busily in swift and creakless motion before the ocean winds. It watched over the highway where Standish and Alden had come to tend land grants, where the migrating Plymouth colonists staked out their grain farms. When all man's grain was ground, it watched the flashing white of mackerel fleets, departing clipper ships and busy trading packets. It saw the whalers returning from their long exiled months and heard their rejoicing crews tell of cargoes and storms and loves. The busy salt works sent their carts of produce over the sandy highway. The nigh and merry stagecoach, with its bulging trunks and singing drivers, rolled by in its pilgrimage to that foreign civilization that lay far up at the head of the Cape. The thundering fire-breathing railroad came with its black demons rumbling through the yellow pines, blackening the air and startling the sea creatures. Then came that locust invasion, the cavalcade of self-propelled motorcars and the teeming hordes of the past decade, which brought through the sunny months an unceasing and ever-swelling Babel throng of speeding, exclamatory human beings.

Battered, but serene, the mill stands on in the world of change, with the same sturdy Lilliputian, lichen-covered oaks and battered black locusts and Puritan pines clustered on its golden hill, with the same charming seasonal flora of barberry, beach plum, aster, beach pea and deerberry, with the migrant throngs of ducks and geese, the sad piping plover, the ever-encircling white gulls, the petulant crows and the hosts of cheery, wee creatures about the woodland base, with the same dome of heaven with its clouds, stars, moisture and winds.

* * *

The dry summer wind was blowing sand at the delicate morning glories, which tried so bravely to hide the paintless shingles of the mill. They were twining about the hollyhocks as if promising their strength, fragile tints of rose and blue valiantly blossoming by the rough sea. I thought of Madison Cawein's story of the fairies who played in the garden at night, hanging their petticoats on the morning glory's tendrils until their moonlight bath was done.

"But the cock crew too early,
And the fairies fled in fear
Leaving their petticoats, purple and pink,—
Like blossoms hanging here."

"Creak, creak!" The mill wheel moaned in the south east wind, moving on its moss-covered shaft as if it would turn once more and set the grinding stone in operation. "Creak, creak," echoed the frame of the mill, in the hot breeze of July noon, scented by the morning glories. As I turned down the sandy path to my homeward road, away from the house of memories, a white gull dipped boldly in the blue air, shrilling "kreek, kreek."

R. M. B.

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Sight-Seeing in Rio de Janeiro

The Tijuca Drive—the name means Slimy Water of Clay—was beyond my wildest dreams of beauty. A winding road led back from the sea, curving about wood-covered mountains with tropical vegetation, and trees with great masses of quaresma—the purple passion flowers—also acacia trees with splashes of bright yellow blossoms.

Leaving villas and banana farms behind us, we went up and up, through the deep jungle till we came to a lovely waterfall. From here we motored higher still to the Emperor's Table, which turned out to be a startling surprise, it was so beautiful. Dom Pedro used to come to this spot for frequent picnics, and it was no wonder, for such a dramatic view it would be hard to imagine. Hundreds of feet below was the beach. Vistas of mountains and of bare cliffs sloping down to the sapphire sea were framed by beech trees. Mists veiled the sea and its islands, making it all more mysterious and alluring. The sun shone on it as if the whole scene had been staged and lighted for our special benefit. From here we could see the peaks of Corcovado—Hunchback; Pao de Assucar—Sugar Loaf; Dedo de Deus—God's Finger; and Dois Irmaos—Two Brothers.

At the Chinese pagoda was another unbelievable view. Later we came to "Furnas de Agassiz," named for our distinguished Boston geologist, where there were huge boulders of gneiss beneath which we walked as under a shelter. In the motor again, we skirted a lake along the beaches, passed the golf club and country club, and stopped to watch the bathers. . . .

Sugar Loaf is a bare gray rock that stretches from the land into the sea like a sleeping creature. In the old days it was called the "Dog's Head." For a long time it remained unscalable, but one night a venturesome Englishman climbed the perpendicular cliffs to the top, thirteen hundred feet, and planted the English flag there. For his pains he was compelled to climb the rock again and take the flag down. Now the top is reached by a perilous-looking aerial railway, a basket car running on wires across terrifying depths. The journey is made in two relays, first a flight to an intervening pinnacle island, and then by a thrilling second lap across the abyss to the very top of the mighty rock.

Having been told that the view there was finest at sunset, we left the hotel late one afternoon for the trip, which looked like quite an exciting adventure. About fifteen of us got into the car and we started. The actual trip in the air lasted only about five minutes, but it gave one the sensation of flying. This landed us on the first peak, where we found a restaurant and another car waiting for us. In this one we were swung or pulled up to the top of the Sugar Loaf peak.

The view in every direction was unsurpassed in glory. The mountains, the many islands, the town far below—one seemed to be on top of the world, or in another world, or actually in heaven. As the sun sank behind a mountain, the sky became flaming, while the clouds, heaped together, looked like Ludwig's rock castles in Bavaria, and you hoped for Valkyrie to fly out of them. It was so superb it was unreal.—From "Circling South America," by ISABEL ANDERSON, Litt. D.

Nakatsukasa

If it were not for the voice
Of the nightingale,
How would the mountain-village
Where the snow is still unmelted
Know the spring?

—From the Shui-Shu (900). Translated by ARTHUR WALEY.

A Cave of the Ancient Mayas

An Indian turned up, and in the course of conversation mentioned that a couple of weeks previously, while hunting in the bush, close to the village of Benque Viejo, he had come across a cave in which he had seen a number of pottery vessels lying on the floor, but, being afraid to enter himself, had not disturbed them. He was perfectly willing, however, if I wished it, to guide me to the place next day. . . .

The flat, bush-covered country soon began to give place to small hills, with here and there bare, rugged limestone cliffs, some fifty to a hundred feet high. . . . In the face of one of these cliffs, about twenty feet from the ground, our guide soon descried an opening which he thought must be the mouth of the cave he had discovered. Climbing the steep cliff with no little difficulty we arrived at the opening, and found that it formed the mouth of a cavern the extent of which we could not judge, as beyond the few yards to which the sun's rays penetrated the interior was in impenetrable gloom. Our guide realized immediately he entered, that this was not the original cave, as no pottery lay on the floor to the entrance, but as we were there and it looked interesting, I determined to explore and leave the other till later.

The opening was rough and irregular, about fifteen feet square, and showed no signs of human workmanship. . . . The floor of the cave was at first quite flat, and covered with a hard, calcareous deposit which had dripped from the roof. . . . While chipping idly in the deposit on the floor of the cave with my machete I brought to light three small polished beads of green jade, and one of reddish shell, which had been covered over by the calcareous deposit. Close to a large boulder, near the mouth of the cave we found two bundles of pitch-pine sticks, each stick about a couple of feet long, and of the thickness of a lead pencil, bound together with henequen fibre, and evidently meant to be used as torches. These had probably been left centuries ago, by the ancient occupants, as the henequen, which is a remarkably tough and lasting fibre, was quite rotten from age. The pitch-pine, on the other hand, which is full of resin and practicably indestructible, was as good now as on the day it was left there. . . .

For a considerable distance the passage was straight and flat, but suddenly the floor took a dip downwards, and we found our way blocked by a small lagoon of beautifully clear water. Skirting around the margin of this on an elevated ridge, we came to a rocky wall four or five feet high, beyond which we entered another passage, covered with great limestone boulders and innumerable pieces of pottery of all sorts, sizes, and shapes, some almost whole, but all so rotten from damp that on lifting them they broke from their own weight. Continuing along this, we debouched suddenly into a great rocky chamber. . . . The floor of this chamber was covered with stalagmites of all sizes, and some of these, joining with the stalactites which hung from the roof, formed great round columns reaching from floor to ceiling. . . . The floor was carpeted with a layer of potsherds several inches thick, which must have represented many hundreds of vessels. At the north end of the chamber we discovered a small opening about four feet square, from which a little stream trickled along the floor, and evidently fed the lagoon which we had passed on our way in, the surplus water probably finding a vent to the bowels of the earth somewhere on the sides of the lagoon. . . .

The ancient inhabitants had evidently left in the cave vast numbers of pottery vessels of all shapes and sizes, which had been broken in pieces by the flood, and their sherds strewn over the floor, from which one might judge that the cave was not subject to floods at the time it was occupied by them, or that they had been driven out by the first of these inundations. When this cave was more thoroughly explored at a later date, a hole or pit was discovered in the main chamber, the mouth of which was evidently above flood level, as at the bottom of it lay a great number of pottery vessels, chiefly of hard, thin, polished red ware. These included huge amphora-shaped vessels for holding water, small spherical teapot-shaped vessels with an upright spout, three-legged pots, cylindrical vases, and many others. With them were flat circular pottery discs, used by the ancient Maya for baking their tortillas, or corn cakes.—THOMAS GANN, in "Mystery Cities."

A Place

There was a constant hum of voices in the high, pillared room. Women came in through the archway, their footsteps noiseless on the rich floor. They pressed gently among the rows of chairs, and with muffling touches of silk and fur settled themselves in chosen places. The appointments of the place fitted well the gathering; ivory-hued walls, long windows draped to keep out the daylight, lights softened to candle flame, yellow-green palms in lacquered jars, pots of vivid jonquils, and on a slightly raised platform, with a shawl of jewel-like Oriental stuff thrown across one end, a piano open and waiting.

And always that sound of women's voices, babbling, tinkling flow of sound, with a cadence, a pattering rhythm, a dulcet rise and fall in the full tide, and somewhere in the fullness a sibilation, a sighing murmur, and somewhere a high, thin tone, and underneath a faint supporting resonance. It was like a rhythmic plash of soft warm rain on a field of flowers, and the flowers all pale mauve.

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Autumn. From a Color Print by Mme. Norbertine von Bresslern-Roth.

A NATIVE of Gratz in Styria, Mme. Norbertine von Bresslern-Roth as a child showed an exceptional gift for drawing. She began her studies at the local art school, and in due course proceeded to Vienna in order to complete her training. Women students, at that time, had not gained admission to the Imperial Academy, but at the Vienna Secession her work attracted unusual attention and the opinion was openly expressed that she could not do better than be her own teacher. She did, however, study different techniques under an experienced master. Her efforts having met with encouraging appreciation, she returned to her native Styria, where she has since resided.

Mme. Bresslern-Roth did not at once take up color-printing; for some time she worked in tempera. Animal subjects were her first love which she has never forsaken, and she always calls herself an animal painter. At the same time she is a landscapist, in water color, of great charm, and she has also done a number of delightful miniatures, on ivory and parchment.

It is, however, particularly through her color-prints (woodcuts) that she is known outside her own country. In this medium she stands by herself; she avoids mere commonplace naturalism, and is bold and unconventional in her designs.

Slumber Song

My pretty Carmencita,
The golden day is gone;
The evening trails her lilac shawl
Across the dewy lawn;
The old clock speaks commandingly,
Santiago bars the gates;
But against the iron shackles, love,
A yellow morning waits—
Waits and waits for the stern old clock
To call another day,
And dreams against the leafy wall
Where the shadow children play;
Beyond the casement croons the night
And blinks a star blue eye.
While the moon, like a sweet magnolia,
Rests on the bending sky.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

ИСТИННЫЙ УСПЕХ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ДАВНО уже сказано, что тот, кто оказывается подходящим для занятия какой либо одной должности, может быть подходящим почти и для всякой другой. Вполне естественно, что тот, кто доказал, что может быть сделано трудолюбием и настойчивостью в любой отрасли достижений, должен быть способным доказать, что те—же самые качества, добросовестно применяемые, могут также хорошо привести к успеху (буквально к известному удачному концу, от латинского слова successus) во всяком другом предприятии. С другой стороны, одни люди, которые никогда не задумывались над тем, чтобы упражнять свои умственные качества, которые, быть может, смотрели на себя как на бесталанных, и другие, быть может, более успешные, которые думали о себе, что они обладают своего рода прирожденными талантами, не требующими культивирования, склонны не входить в рассмотрение того, какого рода усилия и применение каких средств будут содействовать успешному выполнению всякой достойной уважения задачи. Они могут не знать (быть не осведомленными) относительно того, что совершенный результат достигается не тогда, когда нет на пути препятствий, но тогда, когда все препятствия преодолены.

Один случай, имевший место в жизни Филлипса Брука иллюстрирует это положение. Некий наблюдательный человек как-то сказал ему: "Я думал, что вся ваша работа самопроизвольна, не требует от вас никаких усилий для предварительной подготовки." Это было, быть может, величайшею похвалою, которая только могла быть воздана за прекрасно-исполненную работу, так как она показывает, что сознание мастерства было настолько совершенно, что оно исключало всякую очевидность предварительных усилий, которые были на него потрачены.

Mary Baker Eddy, открывшая и обосновавшая Христианскую Науку, будучи одним из наприлежных работников, которых когда либо знал мир, пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 230): "Успех в жизни зависит от настойчивых усилий, от улучшений небольших частей более, чем от чего-либо другого." И также в величайшем из всех дел, в деле, которое Павел называет совлечением с себя ветхого и облечением на себя новаго человека, настойчивое и последовательное стремление к праведности, наблюдение за тем, чтобы мысль была в постоянном контакте с целью, не смотря на все отвлечения, вытекающие из обыденных сношений людей друг с другом, являются тем, что дают нам возможность преодолеть веру в материальную, ограниченную личность (selfhood) и достичь духовного понимания того, что "мы теперь дети Божии." Радостная работа стать успевающим Христианином представляется, в свете Христианской Науки, одновременно наиболее необходимым и наиболее достойным предприятием, какое кто-либо может взять на себя. Христианская Наука совершенно ясно устанавливает, что всякий прогресс в основе своей является прогрессом умственным, и что в каком бы положении мы не находились, мы всегда можем продолжать наши думы о нашем спасении. Это значит быть постоянно бдительными и настойчивыми, и ежедневно стремиться к более последовательному мышлению и соответственному образу жизни. Кто-то сказал: "На великие дела берут не великих людей, а только людей, посвятивших себя делу." Из всех качеств, посвящение себя делу является, может быть, одним из тех, которое наиболее необходимо для того, чтобы сохранить мысль в полном контакте с целью; и оно является одним из тех, которое вообще будет вероятно признано, как находящееся в пределах достижения всех.

Изучая, что существует некий до точности правильный способ выполнения всего в согласии с божественным Принципом и законом, Христианский Саентист знает, что совершенный человек отражает Бога не только в божественной благости, но и во всей широте божественного ума, включая познание и сострадание, свойственные божественной природе. "Знание, Науки бытия," пишет Mrs. Eddy в основном руководстве Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," (стр. 128), развивает скрытые способности и возможности человека. Оно расширяет сферу мысли, предоставляя смертным подступы (пути) к более широким и высшим областям. Оно переносит мыслителя в его родную сферу проникновения и проницательности.

Для некоторых может показаться почти высокомерным, что все могут желать таких Богоподобных качеств. Однако, в свете Христианской Науки, где повиновение всем заповедям Учителя почитается обязанностью его последователей, представляется совершенно ясным, что ничто, кроме совершенства, не может выразить высшего образца Христианской жизни. "Будьте совершенны, как совершен Отец ваш небесный," было заповедью Иисуса; и он никогда не преподал-бы такой повелительной заповеди, если бы он не знал, что выполнение ее находится в пределах возможного. Божия природа (сущность) это-всевключающее добро: следовательно для реального человека, созданного, как заявляет Библия, "по его собственному образу," не может существовать границ для достижений, и Учитель их и не устанавливал. Но, как указывает Mrs. Eddy (также стр. 462) тем, которые стремятся демонстрировать (проявить) этот факт, "самоотрицание, искренность, Христианский характер и настойчивость только и получают награду, как они обычно делают это во всех областях жизни."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Nocturne

(Chopin, Opus 15, No. 2)

Hush!
Calm, lovely night!
Bejeweled with stars,
Bejeweled with tears
And no gloom there;
For dreamy, heavenly music
Climbing a trellis of bell-tones
Pours a rain of silvery fire
Over the soft, mysterious, whispering dark.

Hush!
Twilighted Fairyland!
Where soft, silken tones
Vibrate in sympathy
With the overtones of the heart,
Disclosing the balm and poetry of music—
Beauty, eternally beautiful!

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN.

True Success

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said that one who is fit for one post can be fitted for almost any other post. It is natural that one who has proved what can be done by industry and perseverance in any one line of endeavor should be able to prove that the same qualities, faithfully applied, may equally well bring success (literally, a happy issue, from the Latin *successus*) in any other undertaking. On the other hand, people who have never given much thought to the exercise of mental qualities, who have perhaps considered themselves to be without talents, and others, perhaps more successful, who have believed themselves to have a kind of innate talent not requiring cultivation, are apt to be unaware of what effort and application will do toward the successful carrying through of any worthy task. They may be unaware that the perfect result is reached, not when no obstacles are in the way, but when all obstacles have been overcome.

An incident which occurred in the life of Phillips Brooks illustrates this point. An observer once said to him, "I thought your work was all spontaneous, costing you no effort of preparation." This was, perhaps, the greatest tribute that could be paid to well-done work, showing the sense of mastery to be so complete as to blot out all evidence of the previous effort it entailed.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who was one of the most diligent workers the world has ever known, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 230), "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing." And so in the greatest business of all, the business of what Paul calls putting off the old man, and putting on the new, it is the persistent, consistent effort after righteousness, the keeping of thought fixed upon the goal, despite all the distractions of ordinary human intercourse, that enables one to overcome the belief in a material, limited selfhood and gain the spiritual understanding that "now are we the sons of God." The joyous task of being a successful Christian is, in the light of Christian Science, both the most necessary and the most worthy enterprise that anyone can embark upon. Christian Science makes it clear that all progress is fundamentally mental, and that in whatever situation one may find himself he can at all times carry on the work of thinking out his own salvation. This means constant watchfulness and perseverance, and a daily effort after more consistent thinking and living. Someone has said, "It does not take great men to do great things, it only takes consecrated men." Of all qualities, consecration is, perhaps, the one that is most needed to keep thought fixed upon the goal; and it is one which will probably be generally admitted to be within the reach of all.

The Christian Scientist, learning that there is an exactly right way of doing everything in accordance with divine Principle and law, knows that the perfect man reflects God, not only in divine goodness, but in all the breadth of intelligence, including the perception and the compassion of the divine nature. "A knowledge of the Science of being," Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 128), "develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

That all may aspire to such God-like qualities may seem to some to be almost presumptuous. Yet, in the light of Christian Science, where obedience to all the commands of the Master is seen to be the duty of his followers, it is plain that nothing short of perfection can ever express the standard of Christian living. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," was the command of Christ Jesus; and he would never have given that injunction had he not known that it is possible of attainment. God's nature is all-inclusive good; then to the real man, created, as the Bible declares, "in his own image," there can be no limit of attainment, and the Master has set none. But, as Mrs. Eddy points out (*ibid.*, p. 462), to those who are striving to demonstrate this spiritual fact, "self-denial, sincerity, Christianity, and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Meadow Brown

(Triolet)

I saw a Meadow Brown upon the street,
Where car and tram and omnibus meet.
The air grew faint with scent of clover hay—
I saw a Meadow Brown upon the street.
The town was fair as open fields that day
(And clover is a lovely word to say);
I saw a Meadow Brown upon the street,
Where car and tram and omnibuses meet.

DOROTHY THODY.

Whistler's Essential Art

He touched nothing, possessed nothing, that he did not remake or assimilate in some faultless and always personal way: the frames of his pictures, the forms of the books which were printed for him, the shapes of the old silver which he collected, the arrangement of that silver when it was exhibited among other collections. The monogram which he designed for a friend who was a publisher is the simplest and the most decorative monogram that I can remember. He drew the lettering for the books of another friend, and this lettering which seems the most obvious thing in the world, makes the lettering on every other modern book look clumsy or farfetched. And in none of these things does he try to follow a fine model or try to avoid following a model. He sees each thing in its own way, within its own limits.

No one ever had a more exact and reverent sense of limits, a narrower and more variable standard of perfection. He mastered, in his own art, medium after medium, and his work, in each medium, is conspicuous for its natural sense of the canvas or the paper, for its precise knowledge of exactly what can be done with all the substances and materials of art. He never sought novelty by confusing two methods, but made the most of each with a tender and rigid economy. . . .

And of all modern painters he is the only one who completely realized that a picture is part of the decoration of a wall, and of the wall of a modern room. When pictures ceased to be painted on the walls of churches and palaces, or for a given space above altars, there came into the world that abnormal thing, the easel-picture. At the present day there is only one country in which the sense of decoration exists, or is allowed to have its way; and it was from the artists of Japan that Whistler learnt the alphabet of decorative painting. His pictures and his black and white work are first of all pieces of decoration, and there is not one which might not make, in the Japanese way, the only decoration of a room. . . .

"A picture is finished," wrote Whistler, "when all trace of the means used to bring about the end has disappeared. To say of a picture, as is often said in its praise, that it shows great and earnest labour, is to say that it is incomplete and unfit for view. . . . The work of the Master reeks not of the sweat of the brow—suggests no effort—and is finished from the beginning." In that last phrase, it seems to me, Whistler has said the essential thing, the thing which distinguishes the masterpiece from the experiment.—ARTHUR SYMONS, in "Studies in Seven Arts."

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MOST MARKET INTEREST IS IN UTILITIES

American Telephone Soars to New High—General Tone Is Strong

NEW YORK (AP)—Uneasy, trading again characterized today's stock market but indications of easing credit conditions strengthened bullish confidence and the market headed upward in brisk fashion in the early afternoon.

Many of the early declines of 1 to 3 points were cut down, or wiped out, and a long list of issues were marked up 1 to 6 points, with a few high priced specialties whirled up 7 to nearly 15 points.

Commercial Solvents soared 5¼ points to a new high record at 60½.

Call money renewed at 9 per cent as contrasted with a renewal rate of 7½ and a closing rate of 10 yesterday, with indications that the rate would be maintained all day. Money brokers reported an easier undertone in the market and expect the rate to work lower later in the week. There were no changes in other monetary accommodations.

Trade news was mixed in character. Weekly steel trade reviews reported a further recession in output bringing it about in line with the rate at this period last year, but pointed out that there had been a marked increase in railroad buying. Car loadings in the first week of September fell below the previous week, due to the observance of the Labor Day holiday, but were nearly 3 per cent above the corresponding week last year.

While the bulk of the day's activity was on the side of rising prices, the market was highly selective in character. American Telephone, which was under pressure last week, rallied 12¾ points to a new high at 306¾, which compares with the year's low of 192¼, on buying influenced by expectations of materially expanding earnings through royalties and sales on sound picture devices. United States Industrial Alcohol was again heavily bought, gaining about 12 points to 215, a new high record. Foster Wheeler common and preferred advanced 6 and 14¾ points, respectively, to new top prices for the year.

Closing Tone Strong

Allied Chemical, Auburn Auto, Western Union, Pacific Telephone, American Can, Westinghouse Electric and Columbian Carbon all sold 5 to 8 points higher, while among the most of 3 to 4 point gains were Atchison, International Telephone, Simmons, United States Steel, American & Foreign Power, Union Tank Car and Continental Can.

Motors experienced a sinking spell around midday. General Motors sank from 76¾ to 74, one block of 8100 shares changing hands at the lower figure. Chrysler dropped 2 points. J. I. Case dropped 10 points.

U. S. Steel got up to 244 in the final hour, and there were big jumps also in a number of other trading favorites.

Foster-Wheeler preferred rose 20 points to 235¾, and American Telephone & Telegraph was up 13 points to 306¾, both new high figures.

Auburn Auto climbed 14½. American & Foreign Power, Simmons, Newport Company and Electric Auto-Lite were up from 5 to 6 points.

The closing tone was strong. Total sales approximated 3,900,000 shares.

Telephone Bonds Feature

American Telephone convertible 4½s ran away from the rest of the bond market today, rising more than 8½ points on a turnover, which in the first two hours of trading exceeded $2,200,000 par value. The debentures, which can be exchanged for stock after Jan. 1 at $180 a share, made their sharp advance on the buoyancy of the shares and were near their high.

Close behind the American company's security came the International Telephone 4½s, another stock feature bond which hopped up about 7 points in the earlier trading. Dealings in this obligation were on a smaller scale, but good buying appeared at the higher levels.

Aside from the two communication debentures, the market was the usual dull affair. Public Service of New Jersey convertible 4½s made another new high on the transfer of a handful of bonds, and Reading Coal & Iron 6s advanced nearly 3 points on some accumulation. Dodge Brothers convertible 6s sold off nearly a point, although a report said they might be called at 110.

Features in the remainder of the list, which as a whole was irregular, included a further slump in North American Cement 6½s to the new low of 50, and a loss of more than two points in Lehigh Valley Coal 5s. Rail mortgages were mixed.

United States Government issues yielded slightly on minor transactions. The foreign group was steady and dull.

Federal Public Service Corporation floated a $1,000,000 issue of three-year convertible 6 per cent gold notes priced at 97¼.

DIVIDENDS

Brookline Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $1 a share, both payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

National Biscuit Company declared an extra dividend of $1 on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 30.

An extra dividend of 50 cents was paid July 15. The company's regular dividend basis is $6 annually.

Title Guarantee & Trust Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular dividend of $1.20, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Harvard Trust Co. declared an initial dividend on the new $20 par stock of $1 a share, placing the shares on a $4 annual basis. This is equivalent to $20 annually on the old stock which was split five-for-one. Old stock had been on a $12 annual basis, supplemented by extras, which brought the annual disbursement to $20 a share. Dividend is payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Link Belt Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Transamerica Corp. declared an initial quarterly dividend of 40 cents in cash and 1 per cent in stock on the new stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Northeastern Power Co. declared an extra dividend of 75 cents and regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents.

Empire Trust Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $5, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 20.

National Rockland Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

DAVENPORT HOSIERY MILLS, INC.

Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports for eight months ended Aug. 31 net of $262,544 after taxes, equal after dividend requirements on preferred to $2.88 a share on 75,000 no-par common shares, compared with $122,288 or $1.15 a share in the first eight months of 1928. August net was $29,030 after taxes, compared with $17,092 in August, 1928. Net sales for eight months ended Aug. 31 were $2,509,457, compared with $2,155,571 the like period of 1928, an increase of 16.4 per cent and for August $348,260, compared with $276,790 in August, 1928, a gain of 25.8 per cent.

CAR LOADINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK—Loadings of revenue freight in the week ended Sept. 7 totaled 1,017,072 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 25,687 over the corresponding week in 1928, and 27,273 above the like week in 1927 but due to observance of Labor Day, was 143,138 under immediately preceding week.

Closing Prices

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	1929 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 18	Last Sept. 17
16½	12		Abitibi	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
7⅞	5½	.60	Abitibi pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
15½	10½		Ah & Straus	200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
3⅝	2⅝	.2	Adams Mill	1000	3½	2⅞	3⅛	3⅛
11⅞	3½		Adv-Rum pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4⅞	1¼		Ahumada	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
46	26	.2	Airway El	400	29	29	29	29
21⅞	9⅝	.2	AA Reduc	1900	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	20⅛
1¼	1		Ajax Rubber	500	1	1	1	1
10½	4½		Alaska Jun	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	12		Albany PWP	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
5⅝	2⅞		Alleghany	29500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅝	9⅝	.5½	Alleghany pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
4¼	2¼	.4	Allegh pf rec	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
85⅜	80	.5½	Alleg pf r xw	160	82⅝	83⅞	83⅝	82⅞
4¼	2¼	.6	Allied Chem	1700	33⅜	32⅝	33⅜	33⅜
46	23		Allis-Chal	1200	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	30⅛
42⅝	22½	.2	Amerada	700	28¼	28	28	28¼
72⅜	40⅝		Am Ag Ch	200	11¾	11	11	11⅜
12⅞	4		Am Ag Ch pf	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
157⅛	116	.5	Am Bk Note	100	145½	145½	145½	147⅜
62⅝	37	.5	Am Bk N pf	10	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
20⅛	13		Am Bwet S	200	15	15	15	15
62	46	1.60	Am Boech	500	69⅝	69	69⅝	69
136½	47	.7	Am Brake	800	58	57¾	58	58¼
118¼	15½		Am Brake pf	180	117	117	117	117
104	49½		Am Br Bov	100	22⅛	21⅝	22	22⅛
184½	107⅞		Am Br Bv pf	400	84¾	84	84	85
186⅞	92	.5	Am Can	59000	179½	174	178	174
120	115⅞		Am Can pf	100	119	119	119	119
31⅝	16¾		Am Chain	100	18	18	18	18
76	45		Am Chicle	100	77	74½	77	77
126½	47⅞	1.60	Am Com Alc	1100	48¾	45¾	47	47
15⅞	11⅛		Am Com A rts	3000	11	10¾	11	11
93⅝	62⅛	.2	Am Encap	3100	65⅜	60⅝	62⅝	62⅝
184½	104	.7	Am & F Pw	24800	183½	185	186⅝	183¾
103	88		Am & F Pw 2pf	100	105½	105½	105½	105¼
42	24⅛	.1	Am Hawaii	900	36⅝	36½	36½	37
52⅝	30¼		Am Hide pf	100	49	49	49	49
85⅝	52⅝	.2	Am Ice	1000	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
112¾	87	.5	Am Int Corp	22300	87	82¾	86½	82¾
53⅛	50	.2	Am Linen	200	124½	122	124½	122
76⅝	45	.2	Am Metals	9700	74⅜	74	74¾	74⅜
130⅞	93¼	.4	Am Nat G pf	40	99	99	99	99
79⅞	56	.2	Am Pk&Lt	1100	169	165¾	165¾	166
85	65	.2	Am Power	1500	62⅝	61½	62⅜	61½
144⅞	106½	.2	Am Roll Mill	2400	127⅜	125¼	127⅛	126
121	104	.2	Am Seating	200	30½	30	30⅜	30
74⅝	61	.1	Am Saf Raz	500	67¼	66¾	67	66¾
181	126	.8	Am Ship	100	3	3	3	3
112	107	.7	Am Ship Bld	10	100	100	100	100
194	62¼	.15	Am Smelt	12500	122½	120	122¾	120⅝
85	65	.2	Am Stores	500	68	68	68¼	68¼
121	104	.2	Am Sugar	1100	81⅜	80½	81⅜	80⅝
107⅞	102½	.5	Am Sugar pf	100	107½	107½	107⅞	108
181	126	.8	Am Tel&T	110000	307½	294⅜	304	294½
112	107	.7	Am Type	200	172½	172½	172½	173
194	62¼	.15	Am Type pf	700	111	111	111	
227⅞	146		Am Wat W	1100	186½	181	186	181
85	35½		Am Wool	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
16½	17		Am Wool pf	600	37	36⅝	37	36½
49⅝	42¾		Am Writ pf	200	45½	45¼	45¼	45½
111⅝	63½		Am Zinc	200	23½	22	23½	23½
102	100		Am Zinc pf	100	100	100	100	99
140	99		Anac Wire	2300	81¼	80	80⅞	81
71⅛	40	2.40	Anaconda	85200	126¼	122⅜	126	125⅝
120⅛	102½	6.50	Anchor Cap	8500	76⅝	67¾	69⅝	68
68⅜	44⅜		Andes Cop	5300	139⅛	137	139¼	136½
49⅞	29	.2	Barnsdall A	6200	36¼	35¼	36¼	36⅛
32⅝	20	.2	Beacon Oil	800	30	29	29	30
115	53½	.2	Beatrice	200	112½	110¾	112¾	110¾
107	73	.2	Beechnut	700	92⅜	91¾	92	92½
17⅜			Belding H	200	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
84¾	80½	4.14	Belg NR pf	100	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜	80⅝
104⅝	78	.2	Bendix	4100	86⅜	84½	85	85⅞
103⅞	75⅜	.3	Best & Co	200	105	105	105	
140⅜	82½	.4	Beth Steel	12100	129⅝	127	129¾	127½
126½	116¾	.7	Beth Stl pf	900	128	127	128	126⅜
63⅝	42¼		Bloom'dale	800	54½	54	54	53¾
118⅜	92½	.7	Blum'thal pf	20	95	95	95	
136⅝	110¼	.25	Bohn Alum	600	124¾	121	122	120½
85½	78¾	.4	Bon Ami A	100	81½	81½	81½	82
100⅜	83⅞	.8	Borden	5700	94	90	92¾	90⅝
145	85		Borg Warner	200	77	76½	76½	77
63⅛	36¾		Boston & Me	100	132⅞	132	132⅞	135
67⅞	35		Briggs	4200	33	32½	33	33
67⅜	38⅜	.3	Briggs & Strat	200	36½	36	36½	36
132⅝	55		Brit Steel	400	51	51	51	51
73⅞	38⅜	.3	Brit Steel 2pf	200	7	7	7	7
107⅝	88⅝	.3	Brockway	2900	38¾	37¾	38⅛	38½
95⅝	79	.6	Bkyn Man T	1900	86½	85	86¼	85
248½	170	.5	Bkyn Man pf	200	83½	83	83½	83
41⅞	38¾	.2½	Bkyn Un G	1200	234⅝	230	233	233
55⅞	33½	.2	Brown Shoe	200	48¼	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛
44⅜	14½		Bruns Balke	300	41¾	41	41	41
42⅝	25½	.1	Bruns Term	100	17½	17½	17½	17
117	111⅞	.7	Bucyrus	1100	25⅞	23¾	23¾	24
50	38½	.2½	Bucyrus pf	10	111½	111½	111½	111½
74⅜	55¼	.7	Bucy ev pf	600	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
89⅛	54⅞	.2	Burns Br pf	30	99	99	99	99
41⅝	28⅝	.25	Burroughs	700	74½	73½	74	73½
110½	102½	.2	Bush Term	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	61
91⅜	73⅛		Butte Cop	500	105	104	105	105
37⅝	10⅞	.2	Byers	1400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
57⅜	31⅛	.2	By-Prod C	5200	36⅞	35¾	36	35½

—B—

66⅝	59⅝	.6	Baldwin new	6500	61¼	60¼	61¼	60¾
115⅞	115⅞	.6	Balt & O	11500	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
80½		.4	Balt & O pf	100	79	79	79	79
116½	104	6½	Bamber pf	30	107½	107	107½	107
88⅜	64½	2½	Bangor & A	100	86	86	86	86
25⅜	25	.2	Barker Bros	100	28⅛	28¼	28¼	28¼
72⅜	40⅝	6½	Barker Br pf	6900	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
135	66	.3	Barnsdall A	6200	36¼	35¼	36¼	36⅛
118⅝	99⅛	.5½	Beacon Oil	800	30	29	29	30
32⅞	20	.2	Beatrice	200	112½	110¾	112¾	110¾
107	73	.2	Beechnut	700	92⅜	91¾	92	92½
17⅜			Belding H	200	10½	10⅜	10½	10⅝
84¾	80½	4.14	Belg NR pf	100	80⅝	80⅜	80⅜	80⅝
104⅛	78	.2	Bendix	4100	86⅜	84½	85	85⅞
103⅞	75⅜	.3	Best & Co	200	105	105	105	
140⅜	82½	.4	Beth Steel	12100	129⅝	127	129¾	127½
126½	116¾	.7	Beth Stl pf	900	128	127	128	126⅜
63⅝	42¼		Bloom'dale	800	54½	54	54	53¾
118⅜	92½	.7	Blum'thal pf	20	95	95	95	
136⅝	110¼	.25	Bohn Alum	600	124¾	121	122	120½
85½	78¾	.4	Bon Ami A	100	81½	81½	81½	82
100⅜	83⅞	.8	Borden	5700	94	90	92¾	90⅝
145	85		Borg Warner	200	77	76½	76½	77
63⅛	36¾		Boston & Me	100	132⅞	132	132⅞	135
67⅞	35		Briggs	4200	33	32½	33	33
67⅜	38⅜	.3	Briggs & Strat	200	36½	36	36½	36
132⅝	55		Brit Steel	400	51	51	51	51
73⅞	38⅜	.3	Brit Steel 2pf	200	7	7	7	7
107⅝	88⅝	.3	Brockway	2900	38¾	37¾	38⅛	38½
95⅝	79	.6	Bkyn Man T	1900	86½	85	86¼	85
248½	170	.5	Bkyn Man pf	200	83½	83	83½	83
41⅞	38¾	.2½	Bkyn Un G	1200	234⅝	230	233	233
55⅞	33½	.2	Brown Shoe	200	48¼	48⅛	48⅜	48⅛
44⅜	14½		Bruns Balke	300	41¾	41	41	41
42⅝	25½	.1	Bruns Term	100	17½	17½	17½	17
117	111⅞	.7	Bucyrus	1100	25⅞	23¾	23¾	24
50	38½	.2½	Bucyrus pf	10	111½	111½	111½	111½
74⅜	55¼	.7	Bucy ev pf	600	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¼
89⅛	54⅞	.2	Burns Br pf	30	99	99	99	99
41⅝	28⅝	.25	Burroughs	700	74½	73½	74	73½
110½	102½	.2	Bush Term	100	60¼	60¼	60¼	61
91⅜	73⅛		Butte Cop	500	105	104	105	105
37⅝	10⅞	.2	Byers	1400	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
57⅜	31⅛	.2	By-Prod C	5200	36⅞	35¾	36	35½

—C—

84⅞	72⅛	.4	Calif Pack	500	80¾	80⅜	80¾	80½
4	1½		Calif Pet	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			Callahan	100	31	31	31	
136⅜	129⅜	.10	Calu & Ariz	300	127	126½	127	126½
61⅞	36⅜	.4	Calu & Hecla	500	45⅜	44¾	45¼	44⅞
49⅜	43	.2	Campbell	500	43	42	43	44
98¾	78	.5	Canada Dry	900	89	87¼	88½	86
265⅞	211	.10	Can Pac	900	229⅜	227	227⅝	225¾
82	62⅞	2.80	*Cannon Mills	400	45¼	44½	45	45
101½	90½	.5	Caro C&O st	20	90¾	90½	90½	90¾
167	108	.6	Case Thresh	200	140	140	140	139
41⅛	16	.4	Cav-Dobbs	500	18¾	18	18¾	
79⅜	52	.3	Celotex	100	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61
59	40½	.2	Cen Alloy	5100	57⅜	56	56⅜	56⅜
20½	7½	..	Century Rib	200	9	9	9	
82	62⅞	.7	Cent Rib pf	10	62¾	62¾	62¾	
139	88⅝	.6	Cerro de P	1900	100	97	99½	96¼
32	16½	..	Cert-Teed	100	28¼	28	28	28¼
80¾	74⅝	.4	Checker-Cab	300	78⅞	77¼	78½	78½
92	79	.3	Chesa Corp	700	84⅞	84½	84½	84⅜
279⅝	195	.10	Ches & Ohio	100	166½	166½	166½	165
193⅝	43	..	Chi & Alton	900	6⅝	6	6¾	6½
25⅜	6½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	9	9	9	8⅞
128⅜	125⅜	..	Chi Gt West	700	18	17½	17⅝	18⅜
44⅞	27⅝	.4	Chi Gt W pf	3000	56¼	54⅝	56¼	56
68⅝	46	.4	Chi M&StP	2100	49⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40
108⅝	80¼	.4	Chi M&StP pf	3600	65¾	64½	64½	64⅝
145	134	.7	Chi & NW	2100	101⅞	101	101	101⅜
37	26¾	..	Chi & NW pf	100	142	142	142	141½
56⅝	48⅝	.2.91c	Chi Pneu	400	43	42	42	43
128	116	.7	Chi Pneu pf	300	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	57
228	112	.9	Chi RI	600	139½	138	138	139
			Chi RI 7%	200	107	106⅞	107	
			Chick Cot O	200	36¼	36¼	36¼	35½
			Childs	400	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
			Chrysler	24300	707⅛	687⅛	699	703¼
			City Ice	1200	58¾	57½	58½	59¼
			City Stores	200	197⅜	193¾	194¾	200
			Cluett Pbdy	500	44	43½	43½	44
			Cluett P pf	40	105	104	105	
			Coca Cola	300	148	146½	148	
			Coca Cola A	100	47⅞	47¾	47¾	47
			Colins & A	200	39⅞	37¾	38	40
			Colo F&I	1100	61¾	61	62¼	60½
			Col Gas pf B	100	91	91	91	
			Col Gas	26700	119⅜	116½	116⅝	117⅜
			Col Gas pf A	100	116	116	116	116
			Col G rct ppd	100	112	107½	108	107½
			Col Carbon	4800	240	225	240	225
			Col Graph A	15000	65¾	64⅜	65¾	65¾
			Col Graph rct	1200	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅝
			Com Cred	31000	52⅜	51½	52	51½
			Com Cr Ipf	10	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
			Com Inv Tr	54400	197	193⅝	195⅝	195½
			Com I 6%	100	93	93	93	94⅜
			Com Inv war	1300	60	59½	60	60
			Com Credit A	1600	50½	50	50½	50
			Com Sol	41400	601	550	594	548½
			Congoleum	15000	27¾	26½	26⅝	27½
			Cons Film	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			Con Film pf	300	26	25¾	25⅞	26
			Con Gas	33300	163½	160½	162	161
			Con Gas pf	100	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	98¾
			Con Gas rts	574400	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
			Con Rv Cl pf	400	56	57	56	55
			Con Textile	1000	21¼	2	2¼	2¼
			Container A	500	19	18½	18½	18
			Container B	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8
			Cont Bak A	1600	83	81	81	80
			Cont Bak B	4400	13½	12½	12½	12½
			Cont Bank	200	58¾	58	58¼	58½
			Cont Can	19500	88	81¾	87¾	88⅛
			Cont Ins	1200	101½	98¼	101¾	100
			Cont Motors	400	14½	14	14	14¼
			Cont Oil	2800	33⅝	32¾	32¾	33¼
			Corn Prod	1000	117¼	115½	116⅜	115⅜
			Coty rts	8600	⅝	⅝	⅝	
			Coty	5300	54⅞	54	54⅛	54⅞
			Crosley	1400	99	97	97	97
			Crown Cork	100	52	52	52	52
			Crown Zell	100	22	22	22	23
			Crucible	200	112⅜	110½	112	109¾
			Cuba Cane pf	2000	5¼	5	5¼	4⅜
			Cuba Co	900	17¾	17½	17½	17¾
			Cub Am S	100	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅝
			Cudahy	400	59⅜	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
			Curtis Pub	400	122	121½	121½	122
			Curtis W	9400	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	23⅞
			Curtiss A	1600	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	33½
			Cutler	1200	119⅞	118	118⅞	118
			Cuyamel Fr	400	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	2700	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛	53
46⅞	33⅛	2.91c	Debenham	100	36¼	36¼	36¼	37⅝
128	116	.7	Deere pf	200	117	117	117	
228	112	.9	Del & Hud	11400	224	221	221	222

1929 Range High	1929 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 18	Last Sept. 17
165⅜	120½	.6½	Del Lack&W	300	162	159½	160¼	161
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	100	68	68	68	68
385	225	.8	Det Edison	1200	340	329	340	340
64⅞	42½	.2½	Devoe & R A	200	46½	46	46	47⅜
164	128⅛	.8	Diamond M	110	132	129	130	129
11⅜	8¾	..	Dome Mines	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
231	155⅝	.4	Dom Stores	100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
119⅜	112	.6	Dupont	5100	213	210	212	212¼
99⅞	96⅝	.6	Dupont deb	11100	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞	
48	36	..	Duque sne pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	
			Durham H pf	50	45	45	45	45

—E—

227⅝	168	.5*	East Kodak	106	62¼	159	202¼	201
128	122¾	.6	East Kod pf	10	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
7	5	..	East Kod rts	13500	1	1	1	1
76⅞	38	.1	Eaton Axle	1800	41⅞	41	41⅜	54
38⅜	25⅞	.2½	Eastern R M	2600	39⅛	38	38⅜	38
35⅝	25¾	.2½	Elkingon	200	26	25¼	25⅞	26
174	126⅜	.4½	Elec Auto Lt	14500	158½	152½	156	152⅝
18⅜	9⅝	..	Elec Boat	400	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
86⅝	43¼	.1	Elec P&L	47700	86	80¾	84	86
109¼	103	.7	Elec P&L pf	100	108	108	108	
92⅝	73	.5	Elec Sto Bat	100	87	87	87	87
6¼	3¼	..	Elk Horn	300	4	4	4	
83⅜	57⅜	.5	*End John	100	65	65	65	65½
124¾	105¼	.7	*End John pf	100	110	110	110	110½
79⅝	47	.15	Eng P S	5500	72⅝	70¾	71¾	71
53⅝	50	.5½	Eng P S 5 pf	400	111	110	110	110¼
108⅜	92⅜	.5½	Eng PS 5½pf	400	104¼	102½	102½	104⅞
41	31¼	.2	Equit Bldg	400	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39½
765	492	.12	Equit Trust	10	100	100	100	
92⅜	64	..	Erie	4100	85	87¼	88⅛	87¼
67⅞	56	..	Erie 1 pf	1700	61⅜	60¼	61⅜	61⅜
54	44½	.4	Erie 2pf	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	
72⅜	42	.2½	Eureka Vac	100	50	50	50	50½
27¼	22¼	.1½	Evans Auto L	100	45	44	45	45
			Ex Buffet	70	26	25¾	25¾	26

—F—

WOOL DEMAND ONLY FAIR AND PRICES EASIER

Merinos at London Auction Easier—Bradford Dull—Domestic Mart Quiet

The opening of the London Colonial wool auctions yesterday, which had been awaited with more than usual interest by the wool trade, not only in the country, but also abroad received prices substantially on a parity with Australian opening lyers so far as comparisons were possible and especially with reference to the finer wools.

The unusually large offering of wool at London for this series—166,000 bales—is responsible in some measure, dealers say, for the fact that prices showed a general decline of 5 to 10 per cent from the closing rates of the preceding series, but in addition to all that it is recognized that with the increases in the clips of the Southern Hemisphere this season there will be a tremendous weight of Wool to be lifted before the season is over. Then too, stocks of wool and tops in the European markets are rather more cumbersome than usual.

Merinos Are Lower

All of these considerations have made trade especially in fine wools rather more hesitant of late, although it is the consensus of the trade that the market on these descriptions has been fairly well discounted. Crossbred wools at the sales did not decline to the same extent that merinos did. The very low grades held steady.

Compared with last sales, merinos in the greasy were down 10 per cent, while scoured merinos were off 10 to 15 per cent. Capes were 5 to 10 per cent lower. In greasy crossbreds there was a decline of 7 per cent for fine, and 5 per cent for medium qualities, while low grades were unchanged. Scoured crossbred wools were down 10 per cent. Slipes (pulled wools) were down 5 per cent for medium and low grades, while fine grades were up 7 per cent.

Of more than passing importance is the amount of wool withdrawn from the sales at this series. At the opening sale yesterday the withdrawals appear to have been rather more than 30 per cent of the total offered, which is a larger quantity than usual. England and Germany evidently were the chief operators.

Australian Prices Uneven

Prices in the Australian markets this week have been somewhat irregular. With rather better offerings in Sydney, American and Japanese competition stimulated prices a bit on the best wools momentarily on Monday, but, on the whole, the market there, which is offering largely wools suited to continental consumption, has been a bit easier this week.

At the first sale of the season in Perth, W. Aust., yesterday, France was the chief operator. On the basis of $4.866 for exchange and sight drafts good worsted wools of 64-70s quality were costing the equivalent of about 67 cents, laid down Boston in bond on a c. i. f. basis, while 64s of the same description were costing about 65 cents and 60-64s about 63 cents. For average worsted wools of 64-70s quality the market was about 65 cents, and for 64s of the same description about 63 cents was paid.

Bradford and the continental markets have been rather on the quiet side. Prices are barely steady in Bradford on tops at 36 pence for average 64s and 37 pence for good descriptions. The best wools at the East India auctions in Liverpool last week closed about 5 per cent up for the series.

Domestic Market Dull

In the domestic market there has been a very inactive seven days passed on Summer Street. Medium wools, and in fact all grades up to and including half-bloods, have been in firm position, and three-eighths and quarter combing Ohio at 46@44 cents have struck new high levels.

Three-eighths clothing wools of Ohio type have been sold at 43 cents. Territory wools also have been very firm, on the upper side of 90@80 cents, respectively for good three-eighths and quarter combings.

Woolen wools have been in modest request, and prices are only steady on the basis of recent quotations. Fine noils are barely firm at 70 cents for choice white domestic descriptions.

At the sale in Albuquerque, which commenced yesterday, some 4,000,000 pounds of southwestern wools, mostly fine and fine medium, are being offered under sealed bids. There were 600,000 pounds offered at the first sitting, of which rather less than half appears to have been sold, with prices ranging from about 75 cents for average to 80 cents for good wools and sometimes possibly up to 85 cents for the best lots.

Mohair is in light demand here, and the market abroad is reported slow, although English buyers have taken some fair average mohair in Turkey recently on the basis of about 70 pence landed Bradford, and some good kid hair at about 75 pence.

TWO LARGE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL MERGERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two industrial mergers, involving capital variously estimated as amounting to from £60,000,000 to £150,000,000, are announced.

One merger is between Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., world-wide soap manufacturers, and the Margarine Union, Ltd., a combination which claims to control the largest output of butter substitutes in Europe. The other is between the Linoleum Manufacturing Company, Ltd., and Messrs. Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., which between them do a large share in the world floor-cloth business.

Full particulars of the Lever-Margarine merger are not yet available, but a provincial agreement has been signed, and it is understood that a holding company is to be formed. An official statement says: "Ordinary share capital of Lever Brothers, Ltd., and the share capital of Margarine Union, Ltd. (with whom is associated N. V. Margarine Unie), will be amalgamated 5s from Sept. 1, 1930, on the basis of equality of status. No alteration in the method of carrying on the business of either organization is involved in the amalgamation".

The Linoleum fusion scheme is more advanced. The directors of both the companies concerned have recommended a detailed scheme for their shareholders' approval. This scheme which has been drawn up by Sir William McLintock, provides for complete amalgamation upon a mutual basis, shares to be interchanged to give each holder a proportionate interest in the new joint concern.

BURCO, INC. FINANCING

Initial financing for the newly organized investment corporation to be known as Burco, Inc., which will give the management $5,500,000 of capital to start operations, is placed on the market today in the form of an offering of units by George H. Burr & Co., investment bankers specializing in chain store financing, who sponsor the new company.

STANDARD BRANDS, INC.

Wall Street heard today that Standard Brands, Inc., new Morgan food holding company, is negotiating for acquisition of the Widlar Food Products Co., of Cleveland, O.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Antrim 5s	84	82¾
Abraham Straus 5½s '43	106½	106½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	109¾	109
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	109¾	109
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am Inter 5½s '49	111½	111
Am I G Chem 5½s '49	115½	114
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	82	82⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅞	102⅝
Am T & T cv 4½s '29	223½	214¾
Am T & T col 5s '50	102⅝	102⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	104½
Angld-Chile 7s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88	88
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85½	85½
Atch T&SF adj 4s ser A '95	85⅝	85⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	90½	90½
Atch T&SF cv 4½s '48	157½	157
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	63½	62½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85	85
Atl Gulf & W I col 5s '59	72½	72½
Atlanta & Chart A L 5s '44	101	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	90¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81	81
B&O cv 4½s '33	96⅞	96⅞
B&O 5s ct Stub div	106⅝	106⅝
B&O 5s series D	99½	99½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '60 C	103¾	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100⅛	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	104½	104¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	91	91
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	109	109
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	91
B&O 5s ct Stub div	106⅝	106⅝
B&O 5s series D	99½	99½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '60 C	103½	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103⅝	103⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99¾	99¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100⅛	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	104½	104¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	91	91
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	109	109
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	91
Botany Cons Mills 6s '44	55	55
Brown Shoe 3½s B '50	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 5s '68	91	90¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85	85
Buff R & P 4½s '57	88	88
Bur Cf & Nor 5s	96	96
Bush Term con 5s '55	94⅞	94⅞
Bt Products 5½s '48	99¼	99¼
Cal Pet cv 5s '30	96	96
Can Nat Rs 4½s '67	91¾	91¾
Can Nat Rs 4½s '27	91⅝	91½
Can Nat Rs 4½s '68	91¾	91¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	113¾	113¾
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	81	81
Can Pacific 5s '54	101	101
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	100½	100½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	107⅛	107⅛
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	105¾	105¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88¾	88¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	121½	121½
Certainteed 5½s '48 ct	73½	73½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rct8	98	98
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99¾	99¼
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94	94
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	82⅝	82⅝
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	85¼	85¼
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	88¼	88¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	104	103¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	67⅝	67⅝
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78½	78¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88½	88
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	104	104
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108	108
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	80½	80½
Chi M&StP 4½s E '89	89	88¾
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92⅝	92⅝
Chi R&P 4½s A	88¾	88¾
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	98⅝	98⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	91	91
Chi Un Sta 5s 1st '63	102¾	102¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s	85	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	94	93¾
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	99	99
Colo & So rfg 4½s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Colonial Oil 6s '38	95⅛	95
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 pr	98¾	98
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	102⅝	101½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	92½	92½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	101½	101½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	87	86
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104½
Container Corp 6s '46	92¾	92¾
Corn Prod 5s '24	100¾	100
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100	100
Cuba Cane Sug 7s '30	57¼	57
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	57	57
Cuba RR 8s	92½	92½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	60	60
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¾	98¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99½	99½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	88¾	88¾
Den & R G W 5s '55	90	89¾
Detroit Ed cons 5s '33	100	100
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98¼	97⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	79	79
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96½	96½
Erie cv 4s B '53	80½	80½
Erie cv 4s '67	92¾	92⅝
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Fed Lt Trac 5s '42	93	93
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	102¼	102¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	93	93
Fla East Coast 5s '74	68	68
Gen Cable 5s cv 5s '39	111¾	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102¼	101½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107½
Goodyear 5s '57	90½	90½
Gotham S Hos 6s	90½	90½
Great Northern 7s '36 D	97½	97½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	110	110
Great Northern 5s '73	101½	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	106	105½
Gulf States Steel 4s reg	82	81
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	100¾	100¾
Gulf States Steel 4s	81	81
Har Riv Pwr 4s '54	87	87
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	67⅜	67⅜
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	92½	92½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	89	89
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	71½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91	90
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	90	90
Humble Oil 5s '37	99½	99½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¼	102
Ill Cen Springfield 3½s	82	82
Ill Cen 4½s '66	95½	95½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94½	94½
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	101½	100½
Ind Limestone 6s '36	76	76
Ind Un Ry gen 5s R '65	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	52	52
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	65¼	65¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99¾	99¾
Int & Gt Nor 5s R	92¾	92¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88	88
Int Hydro El Pow 5s '40	95	94½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	94¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	104¾	104¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97¾	97¾
Park-Lex Lexhd 6½s '53	86	86
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	70¼	70¼
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	75½	75½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95¼	95⅛
Penn RR 4½s '63	95½	95½
Penn R R 5s '64	101½	101½
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	104	104
Penn R R col 7s '30	100½	100½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89¾	89
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	98¾	98¾
Phil Co 5s '67	96	96
Phil & Read C&I 6s	112	112
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	97½	97½
Port Ry & P 7½s '46	106	106
Postal Tel & Cab 5s	91½	91
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96⅛	96⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	95	95
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96⅞	96⅞
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101	101
ochester Gas 5½s '48	105	105
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	94	94
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92⅞	92⅞
St L & S F 4½s '78	85⅛	84⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	98	98
St L S W con 4s '32	94½	94¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102	102
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	88	88
Schuleo s f 4½s R '46	96⅛	96⅛
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	57	56½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74¾	73⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	68½	67½
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	57	57
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97¼	97¼
Shell Pipe 5s '32	92¾	92¾
Shell Union 5s '47	93	92⅝
Shubert Theater 6s '45	70	68¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96	96
Sinclair Cn O 6s '38	98¾	98¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	101½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94½	94¼
Sinclair Pipe L & T 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	104¾	104
Smith A O 6½s '32	101½	101½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101½	101½
So Pacific col 4s '49	87¼	87¼
So Pac 4½s '68	97½	97½
So Pac 4½s ww	99	98
So Pacific of Calif 5s '37	101	101
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	88	88
So Pac 4½s ww	99	98¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	85⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	105¾	105⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	111¾	111¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118	117⅝
So West Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102⅛	102⅛
Spokane I R 5s '55	65	65
Stand Milling 5½s '45	102⅛	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100¾
Stevens Mortl 6s '45	90	90
Tenn Copper 6s '25	104⅝	104⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	104
Texargana 1st 5½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5s C rct	95⅛	95⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54	54
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39½	39½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	85⅝	85⅝
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99⅜
Trans Cont Oil 6½s xw	92	92
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102½	102½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s	102⅞	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 5s '42 '35	97½	97
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85⅜	85⅜
Union Pacific 4½s '68	85½	85½
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	105¼	105¼
Util Biscuit 6s '42	97	96½
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	85
U S Rubber 7½s '20	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90	90
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅝	109⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	80¾	80¼
Va Ry 5s '62	100¾	100¾
Wabash 5s B '76	95¼	95¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102	102
Warner Quin 6s	96	95¾
Wash Wat Pow 5s	100	100
Wash T 3½s	83½	83½
West Pow 5½s B '53	104	104
Western Electric 5s '44	101	101
Wetern Maryland 4s '52	74	74
Western Un 5s '51	100¼	100¼
Western Un 6½s '26	103½	103⅝
Wheel Steel 4½s	86	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	98¾	98¾
White Sew Mach 6s '36	100½	100½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	44	44
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42	42
Winch B Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½
Youngstown 5s	99¾	9 99¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	99

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sept18	Sept17
3½s '47	97.22	97.22	97.22	97.28	
1st 4½s '47	98.27	98.28	98.22	98.28	98.27
4th 4½s '38	98.29	98.30	98.26	98.26	99.00
US 1s '54	102.24	103.	102.25	103.	102.30
US 4½s '52	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.30	106.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low	Sept18	Sept17
Alpine Mon Sfl 7s '55	95	95		
Argentine 5½s '62	93	92⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	99		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98⅝	98½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99¾	99¾		
Agr Mtg Bk 6s	74	74		
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅞	98½		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	99		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98¾		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99¼	99¼		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	98¾	98½		
Antwerp 6s '45	91¼	91¼		
Australia 4½s '57	85¾	85½		
Australia 5s '55	92	92		
Australia 5s '57	91⅝	91⅜		
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅜	102⅜		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	90		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99⅜	99¼		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104	104		
Belgium (King) 7s '57	107½	107½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105¾		
Belgium (King) 8s '41	100¼	100¼		
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	88¾	88¾		
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83	81½		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	84½	84½		
Brazil 6½s '26	87⅝	87½		
Brazil 6½s '27	87½	87½		
Brazil 7s	95	95		
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	105	105		
Bremen 7s '55	100	100		
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77¾	77¼		
Buenos Aires 6s '61	90	90		
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100¼		
Bulgaria 7½s	84½	84½		
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	90	90		
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102½	102⅜		
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	104	104		
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	93¾	93⅞		
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	90¼		
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	90	89		
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	92	92		
Chile (Rep) 8s '62	89½	89½		
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	79	79		
Copenhagen 5s '52	91	91		
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	73	73		
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	91	91		
Cuba (Rep) 5s (.04) '44	100½	100½		
Cundinamarca 6½s	75	75		
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	108¾	108¾		
Czech (First Nat) 8 '52	108¾	108¾		
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103½	103½		
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	96⅞	96¾		
Dresden 7s '45	99	99		
Dutch E I 6s '47	102¼	102¼		
Est R R Co 7s '64	102⅝	102⅝		
Fiat 7s '46 war	115	115		
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92¾	91		
Finland 5½s '58	85	84¾		
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88	87⅛		
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91¼	91		
French Nat 5s '58 '49	102⅜	102¼		
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97⅝	97⅝		
French Nat 5s '58 '49	102¼	102¼		
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¾	108¾		
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅛	112⅛		
Germ 7s '49	105⅝	105¼		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '58	86½	86½		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	79¾	79¾		
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	79	79		
Germ G E 6s '48	91½	91½		
Germ G E 7s '45	102	102		
Hamburg 6s '46	98½	98½		
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	100	99		
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	89		
Hseder 6s	82	82		
Italian Credit Con '38 A '37	95¼	95¼		
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91	91		
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅝	95⅝		
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92¼	92¼		
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '38	89¾	89¾		
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101¾	101¾		
Kreuger & Toll 5s rct	100⅞	100⅞		
Leipzig & Toll 5s rct	100⅜	100⅜		
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97½	97½		
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	98½		
Lombard El 7s	98½	98½		
Meridionale El 7s '57	90	90		
Medellin 6½s '54	74½	74½		
Minas 6½s	86½	86½		
Mtg Mill Mch 7s '56	85¾	85¾		
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86	86		
Montecatin 7s '37	107	107		
New So Wales 5s '57	92	92		
New So Wales 5s '58	91½	91½		
Nor Hydro 5½s '57	88	88		
Norway (King) 6s '43	102⅜	102⅜		
Norway (King) 6s '44	101¾	101¾		
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	91	90¾		
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99½	99½		
Panama Rep 5s	91½	91½		
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99¾	99½		
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100½	100		
Peru 6s '61	83½	81¾		
Peru 6s '60	82½	82¼		
Peru 7s '59	99½	99¼		
Poland 7s '47	84½	84¼		
Poland 8s '50	92	91¼		
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	101½	101½		
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	106¾	106¾		
Rhine Main 7s '50	99¾	99¾		
Rhine Westph 6s	91	91		
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88	88		
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	92½	92½		
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86¾		
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	108¾	108¾		
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	96	96		
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	95¾	95¼		
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	86	86		
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92⅝	92½		
Sax State 7s	93½	92½		
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	105½	105½		
Shinyetsu El Pow 6½s '52	83¾	83¾		
Siemens 6½s cp '51	102⅝	102⅝		
Solssons (City) 6s '36	99¼	99¼		
Silesia (Prov)	74	74		
Swiss Confed 8s '10	108¼	108¼		
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	101¾	101¾		
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	86½	86		
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	95¾	95¾		
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98¼	98¼		
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	79	79		
Uniterelbs 6s '53	80	80		
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102½	102½		
Vienna 6s '52	81	81		
8s1 W Burback 7s '51	103½	103½		
Warsaw 7s '58	97	97		
Uruguay (Rep) 6s 60	97½	97½		
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	90¾	90¾		

Investment Trusts

STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Inv	50	
do new units	100	110
Alex Hamilton Inv A	18½	20½
All American General	27	28
Alliance Invest Corp	22	25
Allied Internal Invest	117	
Am Capital Corp B	18	20
Am Invest Asso	53	55
Am Investors Inc	21	22
Am & Brit Con 6% pf	82	86
Am Elec Secs	11⅜	16
do partic pf	30⅝	33
Am Fiduciary	217	
do units	32	
Am Founders ex rts	115½	117½
do 6% pf	44	47
do 7% pf	48¾	51⅝
do conv pf	117	
do rights	61⅛	65⅝
Am & Gen Sec units	70	73
do A	29	
do B	10	11¼
Am Insuranstocks units	28½	30
Amer & Contin Corp	47½	49
Am & Overseas Inv 6% pf	116	120
Am Lond & Emp pf	40½	42½
do part com	47	50
Am Railway Trust	19½	20¼
Am Util & Gen Corp B	10	11
do pf	57½	58
Assoc Std Oil Stocks A	14⅜	15⅛
Atl & Pac Int units	80	83
do 6% pf with war	47¾	51⅝
do com A	39⅝	42¾
do Scrip	49	53
Atlantic Sec warrants	8	10
do pf	50	52½
do common	41	47
Bakers Share Corp	15	17
Bancomit Corp	95	97
Bankers Capital Corp	525	
Bankers Financial	34⅜	37
Bankers Nat Inv A	27	29⅜
Bankinstocks Hold	23½	25¼
Bankshares of U S A	57⅜	
Bankers Inv Tr Am Un	34⅜	37
Bankstock of Md A	15	
do B	6	
do pf	35	
Basic Indust Shares	11¼	12
British Type Inv (new)	22	23
do rights	1	1¼
Capital Management	65	68½
Century Shares	64½	66¾
Central Nat Corp A	62	64
do B	51	54
Chelsea Exch Corp A	30	34
do B	30	34
Cont Am Bankshares A	14½	17½
Credit Alliance	35	57
Chain Strs Inv Corp	16	18
do pf	160	
Chain & GGen Equi Inc	33	76
do 6½% conv pf	104	108
Chem Nat Associates	32	33
Colonial Invest Corp	35¾	76½
Combined Trust Shares	12½	13½
Continental Secur	90	95
Continental Shares	74	77
Community State A	11¼	13
do B	11¼	13
Corporate Trust	11⅝	12⅜
Crum & Foster Ins B	104	108
do pf	101	103
Crum & Foster Inc B	125	129
do pf	11	115
Depos Rl&Sr Bd 1	15⅜	16¾
Diversified Trust Shares	22⅝	23½
do B	25⅞	27⅜
Dom & Overseas Inv	13½	15
Eastern Bankers	27	
do units	115	15½
Dom & For Sec of Penn	10	12½
do 2d pf units	22	24
Equitable Fin A	18	23
do B	8	
Equitable Invest units	35	38
do B	7½	8½
Fed Cap	71¼	78
do new units	59½	63
Fixed Trust Shares A	27⅜	27¾
do B	25¼	25¼
Founders Sec Tr pf	34¼	35¼
Foundation Securities	10	12
Founders Hold cv pf	150	
do A	150

NEW SAFETY ACT CALLED VICTORY FOR VENIZELOS

Law to Suppress Communist Activities Declared Precautionary Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The successful enactment of a new law suppressing Communist activity and propaganda in Greece is regarded as a triumph for the Venizelist Government.

The Social Regime Defense Law, which was recently ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, has been in force since Communist Day, July 1.

Some of Mr. Venizelos' predecessors, notably the late Stamboulisky, attempted the establishment of Communist rule and succeeded in [illegible] many attempts to do so. The chief opposition came from the leaders of the Communist parties themselves, who declared that the proposed anti-Communist measures were barbaric and incompatible with Greek ideals of liberty.

Penalties for Subversive Acts

The law inflicts penalties of imprisonment and deportation upon persons seeking to overthrow by force the existing régime or to detach any part of the State territories. These penalties may also be imposed upon those who profit by a strike or lockout to provoke trouble. Public meetings for the purpose of furthering such subversive ideas are prohibited. Public officers joining in Communist activity will be dismissed and will not be allowed to resume their post for five years. Military and police officers or teachers implicated in Communistic affairs will receive dismissal.

In reply to opponents of the act, prominent among whom is Alex Papanastassiou, former Prime Minister, Mr. Venizelos declares that he is the worker's real friend and wants to deliver him from the hands of his oppressors.

Precautionary Measures

He says that while there is no immediate danger from Communism in Greece, they should not be careless and cease to make provisions to enable future governments to deal with a question which now and again unsettles the country. The aim of the Government is not to suppress the liberties of the people but to defend the nation against ruin and destruction.

In spite of the fact that the Greek worker is conservative by nature, Communists have succeeded in entering labor syndicates and provoking strikes and conflicts. It is the Government's duty to assist the conservative elements in preventing them from becoming victims at the hands of the agents of Moscow. Many youthful Greek Communists have been sent to Moscow to be trained, and some 35 of these students have already finished their course of instruction and have returned to fulfill the mission entrusted to them. An annual subvention of 300,000 drachmas is said to be given by Moscow to finance Communist propaganda in Greece. The schools, the army, the navy, the intellectuals and the youth of the country have been selected as the field for this work.

The social régime defense law is intended not only to suppress Communistic propaganda, but also to weed out the Communist seeds planted in the country in the last few years.

Danes Teach Packing of Fruit for Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Among the new exports from Denmark during the last year is fruit, and that it may be packed with all Danish thoroughness, courses in packing and sorting are to be held during October, at the Husmandskole" (School for Smallholders), near Odense. The United Danish Garden Societies have made arrangements with the director of the school to provide fruit and to find accommodation for pupils. The course of work is free to all interested and the cost of board and room is calculated to be 4 crowns ($1.25) a day.

The classes will be divided into small sections, so that all may have individual and practical experience. The art of packing is only gained by experience, but in order that the fruit farmer may be able to compete with other countries the goods for disposal must arrive in first-class condition.

Among the new systems for the canning of fruit in Denmark, a tin is now to be bought which takes the place of the glass jar. This, it is found, can be supplied at less cost and is more durable. The can may be treated in the same way as the glass and be used again the next year.

Old Hospital Site Now New Playground

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Sale of the grounds of the famous old Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury for commercial purposes has worked out advantageously for London youth, through the grounds having been intrusted to the Voluntary Association for Child Welfare and turned into a playground.

Through the generosity of Lord Rothermere and the activities of Mrs. George Trevelyan, chairman of the association, in establishing this great play center with its magnificent old trees, more than 2000 children from the congested districts have found a summer haven here. A special ground for about 200 toddlers has also been equipped. The smaller children have been furnished with a midday meal for fourpence, or milk for a penny, and a place has been provided for those who need an afternoon nap.

An unusual feature has been that of providing clean hands and faces at noon and closing time. Voluntary workers help the children to appear presentable after strenuous days in sandpiles and on game fields. Facilities are also provided for mothers, who come in the afternoon and bring children too small to be left alone.

TUSK, AGES OLD, FOUND IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Near the site of the Roman camp in the vicinity of Cadder, where excavations are in progress, there has been found a fragment of the ivory tusk of the long-extinct mammoth. Ludovic Mann thinks that it belongs to a period at least 30,000 and probably 60,000 B. C. The find is the first of the kind made in this century. It measures 9½ inches in length, with a maximum diameter of 3 1-3 inches. At present it is in a damp and soft condition, but when dried and suitably treated it will be of permanent value and interest.

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aeronautical war.	5	5	5
1 Aero Sup B.....	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Aero Underwriters	33½	33½	33½
1 Air Invest.....	14	14	14
1 Allied Aviation..	12½	12½	12½
1 Allied Pow & Lt.	86	86	86
1 Allied P & Lt pf..	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Allied P & Lt 1pf	78½	78½	78½
12 Allis Chalmers ..	76⅝	75¾	76⅛
1 Alpha Port Cem..	33½	33½	33½
1 Alum Co Alm pf.	107½	107½	107½
6 Am Chain	42⅝	41½	42⅛
12 Am C P&L B	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2 Am Com Pow A..	29	29	29
3 Am Com Pow B.	47⅞	47	47⅞
5 Am Com Pow war	9	8⅝	9
12 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	16⅛
14 Am Cyan B.....	65½	64⅝	64⅝
5 Am Dept Stores..	10⅛	10	10
2 Am & Fgn war..	163	163	163
1 Am Gas & El....	214	214	214
12 Am Equities	213½	211½	213½
40 Am Invest B....	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
15 Am Invest War..	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝
1 Am Lt & Tr pf...	107½	107½	107½
2 Am Maize	52½	52½	52½
10 Am Nat Gas.....	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞
25 Am Super Power.	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛
2 Am Yvette.....	30	30	30
2 Anglo Am O v cod	15	15	15
4 Anchor Post n....	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
1 Anglo Cil C Nitra	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
15 Arcturus R Tube.	11	10⅝	11
4 Arkansas Nat Gas	22⅝	22	22⅝
19 Arkansas Nat G A	22½	22	22½
2 Asso El Ind Ltd..	10½	10⅛	10⅛
15 Asso Gas & El...	70⅛	69⅝	70
2 Asso G&E deb rts	25	24⅝	24⅝
1 Atlantic Fish....	97½	97½	97½
2 Atlas Plywood....	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2 Autom Vot Mch...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
15 Autom Vt Mch cvt	22	21½	22
2 Aviation Corp Am	33½	33½	33½
5 Bell Tel Can rts..	7⅞	7½	7½
3 Bellanca Air vtc..	17⅞	17	17⅛
22 Beth Steel rts....	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
12 Blaw Knox (1)....	61⅞	59⅞	61⅝
5 Bliss Co (1)	41	29⅝	40⅝
13 Blue Ridge	19⅝	19½	19½
19 Blue Ridge pf....	47⅛	47	47
12 BrazilTr&L (2)....	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝
2 Brill R (1½).....	22	22	22
1 Brillo Mfg	11	11	11
60 Brill Corp pf	85	85	85
2 Bulova Watch	37	36½	36½
1 Bulova pf (2½)...	40½	40½	40½
12 Burma Ltd (.20B)	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Butler Bros (2)....	22	22	22
2 Bwana Kubwa	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
15 Cable & Wire B....	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
6 CAM Co vtc.....	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1 Can Marc Wireless	8	8	8
2 Capital Admin A..	68⅞	66⅝	68⅞
2 *Cero Mfg	58	57⅞	58
5 Cent Al States	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
1 CentPbSvA (3½) ..	55⅜	55½	55⅜
11 Cen St Elec	17¾	17	17⅝
2 Cent Pb Sv pf....	97	97	97
1 Cen States Elctrf..	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Cent StaElectrf n.	197	197	197
14 Chain Stores Stock	29½	29	29½
10 Chief Cons	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
40 Childs pf	105	105	105
25 Cities Service	53⅝	53½	53⅝
2 Cities Serv pf....	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Clark Equip	61	61	61
1 Cleve Elect Illum.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Colgate Palmolive	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
3 Colon Oil	8½	8½	8½
12 Columbia Picture..	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
141 Comm Solvents n.	56½	55¼	56
15 Comm Inv Trust..	79	77	79
170 Comwlth Edison..	344	344	344
61 Comwlth&Sou....	24	23½	23½
24 Comwlth&So war..	9½	9¼	9⅜
1 Cons Cop Min	10	10	10
2 Cons Gas Util A..	35½	35½	35½
2 Cons Instrument ..	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3 Cons Laundry Cor	15	15	15
2 Conti Oil vtc Mex.	20	20	20
15 Cord Corp	24⅜	24⅛	24¼
3 Corron & Rey....	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 Cor & Rey pf....	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Creole Syndic	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5 Cresson Gold	1½	1½	1½
25 Crocker & Whl..	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
2 Crosse & Blk pf..	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
4 Cream of Wht n.	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
1 Croft Co Central....	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Curtiss Airp ctfs.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Curtiss Wright 'A'	90	90	90
2 Darby Pet	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
18 Dayton Airplane..	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
75 Deere & Co.....	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 De Forest Radio.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2 Derby Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
15 Detroit Aircraft.	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
4 Dixie Gas Util...	24½	24½	24½
12 Dixie G rts.....	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
15 Douglas Aircraft.	28¾	28¾	28¾
4 Dubilier Cond	16	15⅜	16
1 Durant Mot	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 East States Pow B	6¼	6¼	6¼
15 East Gas & F....	51⅞	50½	51⅞
1 Eavl Radio	8¼	8¼	8¼
15 Eisler Elec	26¾	26¾	26¾
28 El Bond & Share.	181⅝	179⅝	181
4 El Bond & Sh pf.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Elec Investors....	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 El Pow Assoc	88¼	87½	88
19 El Pow Assoc A..	88	88	87½
1 El P&L opt war..	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
1 ElectricShare (1A)	51¼	51	51⅛
4 Elec Shore pf (6)	123½	121½	121¾
1 EmpG&FC pf(6) ..	105	105	105
1 EmpG&FC 7pf...	99	99	99
14 Empire Steel	26½	25½	27½
1 Eng Pub Ser war	43½	43½	43½
12 Evans Wallo Lead	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜
4 Fairchild Aviation	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝
120 Falardo Sugar....	83	82⅝	83
10 Faraday Lead Min..	1	1	1
2 Fandango Ltd	17	17	17
1 Fedders Mf "A" (2)	28½	28½	28½
8 FedSteWCorp(3½)	72	71½	72
1 Federated Metals.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
3 Fiat Corp	25	25	25
2 Financial Inv (8J)	37	36½	37
1 FirestnTire&Rub)	230	230	230
1 Fokker Aircraft...	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
8 Foltis Fischer	23½	22	23½
18 Ford Mot Can A...	43⅜	42⅞	43
15 Ford Motor Ltd..	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
2 Fourth Nat Inv....	17¼	16⅝	17
2 FotbanCo"A"(1.60)	32	32	32
4 Foundation Forgn	9	9	9
118 Fox Theatre A...	28½	27½	28½
1 Garlock Packing..	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
2 Gen Am In Co new	27¼	27⅝	27¼
4 Gen Bak new	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Gen Bak pf (6)....	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
15 Gen El En rcts(¾)	13⅝	13⅛	13¼
2 Gen Lx Mch (1.60)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
15 Globe Underwrit..	24¼	24	24
5 Glen Ald Coal(10)	121⅛	120½	120½
1 Gen cality & Util..	27	27	27
4 Gen Re & Ut pf(6)	118¾	117½	117⅝
42 Gen Theater.....	62	60	61⅞
3 Golden Coin.....	½	½	½
12 Goldm Sachs (2A)	118½	116½	118
5 Gold Seal Electric	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Gor Mfg vtc (2A).	62	62	62
12 Goldfield Cons.....	3½	3½	3½
2 Gramophone.....	39¼	39⅛	39⅛
1 Grand Ra Var (1)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
6 Gravmur	66¼	65⅞	66
20 Gt Atl & Pac new	261	260	260
8 Great Lakes p pd.	95	90	90
18 Grocery Stores v..	18	15¾	15¾

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
4 Ground Gripper(1)	47⅜	45⅞	47⅜
2 Ground Grip pf (4)	48	47	47
2 Guardian Invest...	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2 *Gulf Oil C P(1½)	200	200	200
2 Hall Print (1).....	27½	27	27
1 Haggart Corp.....	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1 Hazeltine	48	48	48
1 H Walker G &W..	17½	16⅞	17
1 Hires Co.....	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
1 Hudson Bay M&S	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
2 Hygrade Food....	29	29	29
1 Illinois Pipe Line	200	30 0	300
2 Imp Oil Can new..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4 Ins Co No Am....	90½	90⅛	90⅛
2 Insurance Sec....	28	28	28
8 Insurance Shares..	22½	22½	22½
24 Intercon Petrol...	1½	1⅜	1½
4 Inter Perfume....	11½	11	11
7 Internat Pet new..	28⅜	28¼	28¼
4 Internat S Pow rts	2½	2½	2½
14 Inter Sup Pow....	88⅛	88	88
4 Interstate Hosiery	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜
4 Irving Air Chute..	26½	26⅛	26⅜
4 Inter Equity	19	18¾	18¾
24 Ital Super Power	31½	29½	29½
1 Ital S Pow deb rts	68	68	68
8 Kirby Pet	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2 Kolster Brandes ..	4	4	4
2 Lackawanna Sec n	39	38½	39
1 Laire Liquid	104	104	104
2 Lazarus Co	33	33	33
1 Lefcourt Real n..	21	21	21
58 Lehman Corp	132½	118	122
8 Leonard Oil	4	4½	4½
4 Libby McN&Lib...	18	17½	17½
4 Lily Tulip Cup....	23⅜	23	23
9 Lowe's war	8	7	7½
8 Loew's deb	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Lone Star Gas new	66	66	66
2 Louisiana Oil....	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Mangel Stores	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1 Marc Wiless Eng	14½	14½	14½
2 Marion Stm Shov	24½	24⅛	24⅛
8 Mavis Bottling Co	8⅛	2¾	2¾
4 May Flower Asso	96	95½	96
1 Memp Nat Gas	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Mercantile Stores	32	32	32
4 Merritt Cn&Scott .	32	31⅝	32
2 Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Mexico Ohio	3½	3½	3½
8 Mid W Util new...	41⅜	40¾	41
4 M W Util pf	171½	171½	171½
2 M W Util 6% pf...	164½	163	164½
3 M W Util prior pf.	182	178	182
11 Midwest Util rts ..	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛
4 Miller & Sons	53	53	53
1 Minn Hwell Rec..	120	120	120
18 Mo Kansas Pipe L.	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝
1 Mohawk Mining ..	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
4 Moody's Invest pf.	49½	48	49½
4 Mountain Prod	12	11	11⅞
3 Municipal Service..	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
2 National Aviation.	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
8 Nat Amer Co	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
1 Nat Container pf ..	33	33	33
1 Nat Fuel Gas.....	30⅝	30½	30½
3 Natl Fuel & Gas..	42½	41½	42½
2 National Investors	350	349½	350
17 Nat Invest pf....	130½	130½	128
1 Nat Union Radio.	39	39	39
1 Nauheim Pharm..	3	3	3
3 Nehi Corp	24⅞	24½	24½
2 Nestle Le Mur A..	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜
1 New Bradford	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
150 N E Tel & T.....	172½	172	172½
3 N Haven Clock...	20	20	20
2 Newmont Mining..	224	224	224
2 New Quincy Mines	2½	2½	2½
1 Newport Co	47½	47½	74½
2 NY BIO B A.....	17½	17⅜	17⅜
16 New York Investo	44¼	43¾	44
3 New York Petrol.	18	18	18
43 Niagara Hud Pow	25¼	25	25¼
6 Niagara H P A W ..	8	8	8
3 Niagara H P B W	20½	20	20
1 Niagara Shares	67½	67½	67½
2 Niles Bem Pond ..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1 Nipissing Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Noma Elec	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
8 Noranda Mines	59½	58⅝	59
11 No Am Aviation ..	115	111	113¾
5 No Sts Pow A	286	280⅜	282
1 Novadel Agene	21	21	21
6 Ohio Cop	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3 Ohio Oil	78	78	78
2 Oil Stocks A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2 Orange Crush	26	26	26
1 Pac G&E 1pf pf..	26½	26⅝	26⅝
9 Pacific West Oil ..	24½	23¾	24
1 Pantepec Oil Venez	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 Paramount Cab	22⅜	22	22⅛
1 Parmelee Trans ..	19½	19½	19½
2 Patterson Sargent	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
1 Penney C	112	112	112
2 Penn Ohio Ed.....	93¼	93¼	93¼
110 Penn O Ed pr pf ..	103	103	103
1 Penn O Ed 6%pf	93	93	93
38 Pennroad Corp ..	25⅛	24⅞	25
2 Penn Wat&P	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝
2 Peoples Lt Pow A	51½	51½	51½
2 Perryman El.....	18½	18½	18½
15 Petroleum Co.....	25⅞	25¼	25⅜
1 Pick Barth pf....	10	10	10
2 Pierce Governor..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 Pilot Radio.....	28½	28¼	28¾
6 Pitney Bowes n...	25¾	25	25
50 Pitts Lake E Ry.	145½	145½	145½
2 Plymouth Oil.....	26¾	26½	26⅝
8 Powdrell & Alex.	113	110	112½
2 Portland El Pow..	65½	65½	65½
2 Pratt & Lambert..	77⅜	75	77⅜
16 Prince & Whitely	13	12¾	12⅞
13 Prince & Wh pf..	50	50	50
1 Premier Gold.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Propper Silk Hos	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7 Prudential Invest.	37⅜	37	37
3 Radio Prod.....	36½	36½	36½
15 Raybestos Manhat	53½	54½	55
1 Reynolds Metal A	41½	41½	41½
3 Reliable Stores..	27	26⅝	26⅝
8 Reynolds Bros....	16½	16	16
1 Rockland L&P ctf	32⅜	32⅝	32⅝
1 Roosevelt Field..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Root Ref pf (1.80)	25½	25⅜	25⅜
2 Ross Gear&Tool..	51½	50½	51½
2 Ruberoid Co (4)..	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞
2 Russeks Fifth Av	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
3 Ryerson & S (2).	45	45	45
6 Salt-Crk Pr (2)....	14	13½	14
7 Segal Lock (½)..	13½	13⅜	13½
24 Selected Indust....	26½	26	26
4 Sele Ind ppd (3½)	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Sele Ind ppf (5½)	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
3 Sentry Saf Cont..	16½	16	16⅛
1 Sheaffer Pen (2B)	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
14 Shenandoah	34⅜	34½	34½
19 Shenandoah pf (3)	54½	53⅞	53⅞
6 Silica Gel C vtc..	34⅜	33	33
170 Singer Mfg (2B)..	540	531	540
120 Smith A O (1.20)	240	240	240
2 Sonatron T (1.73B)	21½	21	21
1 Sisto Financial	52½	52½	52½
7 Sonora Prod	4	3⅞	3⅞
1 Seagast P&L war..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 So Cal Ed C pf...	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
3 So Colo Pow A....	32	32	32
21 So Corp	19	18⅝	19
3 So Penn Oil.....	50⅛	50	50
150 Sowest Bell T pf.	118	118	118
2 Sowest Dairies	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Sowest Dairies pf.	80	80	80
16 Sowest Gas Util..	18⅝	17½	18⅝
4 Sowest Stores....	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞
1 Span & Gen Corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20 St Regis wi.....	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
2 St Regis rts.....	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Stand Invest pf....	99	99	99
1 Stand Gas & pf....	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
21 Stand Oil Ind....	57⅞	56⅝	56⅝
1 Stand Oil Kan....	23½	23½	23½
12 Stand Oil Ky	36⅜	36	36⅛
1 Stand Oil Ohio...	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Starrett Corp	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
1 Stereti Bros	33½	33½	33½
2 Sun Invest	30½	30	30½
2 SyracuseWMB(1).	19½	19½	19½
21 Tampa El (2A)....	94⅞	92½	93
12 TeckHughGold(.30)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3 Thermoid Co	22⅞	22⅜	22⅞
5 Third Nat Invest..	72	71⅜	71⅝
1 Thom Pr A (1.70B)	53	53	53
2 ThomStarrtpf(3½)	41½	41	41½
2 Thomp Starrett....	16⅛	16	16
2 Toddy Corp B.....	12½	12½	12½
13 Transamer C (4A)	163⅞	163	163
2 Transcont Air Tr	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 Transcon A Tr ctfs	18	18	18
16 Trans ux Day Pic	14⅞	14½	14⅜
32 Tri Cont Corp	48	47½	48
2 Tri Cont Cp of (6)	108⅞	108	108
10 Tri Cont All ctf	101½	101½	101½
2 Trunz Pork Stors	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
1 Un Am Invest	78	78	78
11 United Carbon pf..	107½	107½	107½
3 Un Chem ptc pf	43	41⅝	43
45 United Corp war ..	42⅞	41⅝	42
2 Un Elec Service	2	2	2
35 United Gas.....	39⅝	39½	39½
23 Unit Gas Imp	302	296½	300
316 Un Gas Imp rts ...	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
35 Un Lt&Pow A	52⅝	51½	52½
2 Un Lt&Pow Com pf.	113⅝	112½	113⅝
3 Unit Milk Prod	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
*1 U S Foil B	62⅞	62⅞	64⅞
1 U S Gypsum	87½	87½	87½
12 U S Lines	17½	17½	17½
115 Union Carbon rts.	4⅛	4	4
3 United Carbon rts.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 United Stores	22	22	22
2 United Stores pf ..	71⅜	69	69
12 United Verde Ext.	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
1 Utah Apex Mining.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5 Utah Metals	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23 Utilities Equities ..	36⅞	36	36
32 Utilities Power	32⅜	31½	32⅛
3 Util P&L B ctf ..	74⅛	74	74
12 Utility & Indust ..	50⅜	50½	50½
5 Util & Indust pf ..	51½	51⅜	51½
2 Vacuum Oil	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1 Van

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OAKLAND, CALIF.—For sale, beautiful new furnished apartment house; 15 apartments 100% modern, all rented and have waiting list; corner location on wide street fast developing into a main crosstown business street; returns pay 10% net on $70,000; first mortgage $31,000 at 6%; cash required; easy payment balance; 2nd mortgage correspondence invited. M. C. EVANS, 717 Bank of Italy Building.

REAL ESTATE

If you contemplate buying, exchanging, or financing property in California Real Estate? If so, we can help you.

PATTEN, MENZING & KING
"SERVICE IS THE THING"
REALTORS
1904 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
Oxford 7161

GREAT NECK, N. Y.
The Magnificent North Shore of Long Island at its Best

RAUSCH & WHITE
Northern Boulevard at University Gardens
Phone GReat Neck 2050
Members of the Great Neck Real Estate Board

OUTSTANDING VALUES IN GREAT NECK
For Sale and Rent

Homes and estates in restricted residential sections for the discriminating who accept no compromise on quality.

A twenty-four page booklet, profusely illustrated, descriptive of Great Neck, will be mailed on request. No obligation, of course.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our important fashion jewelry and leather novelties; assortments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

SHOPPING SERVICE

Hollywood Shopping Service

Let us do your shopping for you
500 Hancock Ave., West Hollywood, Calif.

TO LET — FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart; Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden and parking; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

BRITISH LABOR DIFFERS ON AID FOR CHILDREN

Allowances Up to Time of Leaving School Favored by Half of Unions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Evidence of the extreme difficulty of obtaining agreement on the question of children's allowances is given in the report to the Belfast Congress, which has been made by a joint committee from the Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party.

A questionnaire was submitted to all the unions and replies were received representing 2,494,479 members. The replies showed an almost equal division of opinion.

Now that the school-leaving age is to be advanced from 14 to 15, it is certain that some step will have to be taken to assist parents who expect their children to begin contributing to the family support as soon as they have reached 14, but how this is to be done is the subject of marked difference of views in labor circles.

The greatest difference of opinion is whether the state should assist mothers during the child's first year or two or during the period of extended compulsory school attendance or on the much wider scale of cash assistance up to school-leaving age. Slightly more than half of the total voting favored assistance up to school-leaving age.

Many earnest social workers, entirely apart from those connected or in sympathy with the trade union movement or the Labor Party, are greatly desirous of obtaining some form of assistance during the difficult period when parents in poor or moderate circumstances have to support expensive families who constitute the future citizenry of the state. These differ as to the means that should be adopted to bring about this seemingly wholesome reform as much as do the members of the trade unions.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone has given special attention to varying wage scales for single men and men with families, but this system has not met with favor because of a belief that employers would discriminate against married men.

Sir Josiah Stamp has sought to work out a system of payments to families during their time of greatest educational expense which shall be financed from within the family's own assets, but actuaries who have sought to co-operate with him have not been able to produce anything which has met their own tests of mathematical soundness.

Yield of Beet Sugar Sets British Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The largest crop of sugar beets ever grown in Britain, approaching 230,000 acres, is now being reaped, with satisfactory results to the farmers and to the beet sugar factories.

The same acreage is contracted for between the farmers and the factories for next year's crop, but in the following year there will be a further considerable reduction in the beet sugar subsidy now being paid, and after that the future of the industry is obscure.

This uncertainty is not pleasing to the Treasury and to the taxpayer, who assumed that when they granted a subsidy amounting to many millions of sterling to the beet sugar industry they were putting it on its feet as a definite addition to the country's permanent industries.

Fortunately a method called the Oxford process has been developed by which a saving of 3 per cent can be made over the present diffusion process. It also allows working of the sugar factories throughout the year.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

SCARBOROUGH—Apartments or Board residence near sea and Spa. MRS. EASTWOOD, Normanhurst, The Valley.

AMBLESIDE, WESTMORLAND—Mrs. Alec Gibson Sunnyside apartments; pretty mountain view overlooking tennis courts; with or without board; full board 10/6 a day.

BLACKPOOL, S. S.—Select apartments; public or private with or without board; 5 minutes from sea. MRS. CORKWELL, Carnforth, Bloomfield Road.

BLACKPOOL — Comfortable apartments; board optional; 7 minutes from sea; quiet. MRS. NAYLOR, 16 Queen Victoria Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

EDINBURGH, Melville private hotel, 15 Melville Street, 2 minutes Princes Street and station. J. H. PARKHOUSE, Phone 21390.

Levens Hotel, Kendal
A.A., R.A.C. Beautiful gardens, excellent cuisine. Telegrams "Comfort" Kendal. Phone 10 Sedgwick.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone: 5239

SHEFFIELD—Residential Home. Board optional; private rooms; good cooking; moderate. ALPHA HOUSE, Northfield Rd., Crookes.

SIMLA COURT

PERFECTLY situated, well-furnished hotel, 5 minutes' walk from Christian Science church and Kensington Gardens, accessible to all parts; hot & cold running water and gas fires in bedrooms, central heating, excellent and liberal table, 12/- per day, 3 to 5 gns. per week.

34 DAWSON PLACE, LONDON, W. 2
Park 2478

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel, Portland St.—Excellent cuisine; personal supervision; very centrally situated; public garage near. Phone 5090.

FOR SALE

LIBRARIANS and individuals supplied with variety of Leather Covers for books and periodicals; handmade leather goods supplied. M. PRIESTLEY, Lynwood, Thornton, Yorks. Tel. Thornton 143.

HOUSES TO LET

OVERLOOKING MORECAMBE BAY—Furnished country house in beautiful surroundings, facing south, 4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms; moderate rent to careful tenant. Box K 2225, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MILLINERY

SOUTHPORT—Enid Bray. Renovations a specialty; inspection invited; own materials made up. 327 Lord St. (side passage by Robinson's).

OFFICES TO LET

MANCHESTER—To rent, part time, practitioner's office; light and quiet; centre of city. A. B. MURRAY, 33 Mosley St., Manchester.

POST VACANT

HALIFAX, Yorks.—Wanted at once, capable Cook-General and Housemaid; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. FEATHER, Lynwood, Halifax.

POST WANTED

CHARTERED Electrical Engineer, M. I. E. E., experienced in large power station and transmission work abroad, seeks employment in England. Box K 2373, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

EXPERIENCED person desires post companion housekeeper or position of trust; good needlewoman; would travel. Box K 2203, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

BLACKPOOL, South Shore—Public & private rooms for holiday or permanently near sea and station; every home comfort. Proprietresses, MRS. & MISS WILKINSON, 20 Dean Street, South Shore.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4830
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.408
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6522
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Bldg Tel. Rittenhouse 9180
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7696
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg Tel. Cadillac 5032
KANSAS CITY
405 National Fidelity Bldg Tel. Victor 8702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg Tel. Chestnut 172
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 Am. Bank Bldg Tel. Beacon 0390
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

ACCRINGTON

KNIGHTS'
MILLINERY
"Conlowe" Underwear
Baby Linen
9, BLACKBURN ROAD

MOFFITT BROS.
for
NEW AUTUMN COATS
The Fashion Centre
Church St., Accrington Tel. 2568

FRANK HARTLEY A.L.C.M.
Certified Pianoforte Tuner and Piano Specialist
Please apply to:
16, Ellison St., Accrington

BEVERLEY

DISTINCTIVE FOOTWEAR AGENCY
Grenson "K." Moccasin, etc.
Wood's Boot Stores
67-69 Toll Gavel Tel. Bev. 211. Beverley.

BIRKENHEAD

A GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PURCHASE!
IRWINS
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

BLACKPOOL

H. RISHTON
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
19 Queen Street Tel. 4206

FRED RENDER
Complete House Furnishers & Upholsterers
"FULL VALUE GOODS ONLY"
Lino and Carpets
China, Cut Glass, Water Colours, Mirrors, etc. Exquisite Presents.
237 Whitegate Drive Phone 1244

BRADFORD

STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO.
Automobile Engineers
Agents for Vauxhall, De Soto, Rover, Hillman, Morris, etc. All makes supplied.
ALFRESCO AND TURF GARAGES
FRIZINGHALL, BRADFORD Tel. 1730

"Say it with Flowers"
E. ALLSOP
Floral Specialist (member F. T. D. A.)
17 North Parade, Bradford
Tel. 5555. Telegrams and Cables—Bouquets, Bradford

E. A. CORNER
MILLINER
10 Rawson Square, Bradford

CHESTER

ENSURE GUARANTEED FOODSTUFFS—SHOP AT
Irwins
FRODSHAM ST., CHESTER.

J. COLLINSON & CO.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear

Plane Tree Cafe
20-22 Bridge Street, CHESTER
RESTAURANT and TEA LOUNGE
The Cafe with Character and Charm.
Telephone 314 R. A. C. appointed

DERBY

G. AUSTIN & CO.
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS
4, 5 & 6 Market Place, Derby

Now is the time to plant
BULBS
FINE SELECTION AT KAYE'S
Bulb Importers, Market Place, Derby

DEWSBURY

GOWNS *Outsizes a*
BLOUSES *Speciality*
MARGARET HEPPLE
GLOVES *KNIT*
HOSE 53 Westgate *WEAR*

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

MRS. GRAHAM
Milliner and Fancy Draper
Good Selection in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Special Millinery designed and made to order in our own Workroom.
27 Whitehall Road Phone Gateshead 1065

HALIFAX

COAL. COAL. COAL.
Try SPENCER
Coal and Coke Merchant
Office 245 King Cross
Depot: 4 St. Paul's Station
Tel. 61023 Halifax

Ladies' Exclusive Shoes
J. Collinson & Co. Ltd.
6a Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447

Our Jubilee Year in Business
PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, ETC.
Mail Orders Filled
ALBERT HIND LTD.
16 & 18 Waterhouse Street, HALIFAX
Telephone 3879

HARROGATE

KIDSON BROS.
HOSIERS
GLOVERS & SHIRT MAKERS
38 Parliament Street, Harrogate
Telephone 4476

Shetland Industries
D. COLLERICK
Specialists in Fair Isle Knitwear
Jumpers, Shawls, Underwear, etc.
17 Princes Street. Tel. 3377

Telephone Harrogate 3151
Henry Sergeant
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS
JUMPERS, CARDIGANS,
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

TOPHAM BROS., Limited
Decorators & Electrical Engineers
26 Oxford Street, Harrogate Tel. 2291

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
('SUNDOUR' UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

COAL! COAL! COAL!
W. M. MILTHORP
Phone 3461 8 Victoria Ave., Harrogate

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

HARROGATE (Continued)

McDONALDS LIMITED
HARROGATE
McDonalds are now showing new models & Fashion Goods for the Autumn.
Coats, Costumes, Gowns, Hats, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Juveniles & Fancy Goods.

McDONALDS LIMITED
10-14 James Street, HARROGATE
Resident Director: R. J. Lee

JOHN FARRAH LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Since 1840
Cakes and Confectionery of Unrivalled Quality
at
SCALA BUILDINGS
CAMBRIDGE STREET
Tel. 4122

WM. BUTLER
Jeweller & Silversmith
23 Cambridge St., Harrogate
Tel. 2607

SPENCER BROTHERS
Cambridge Street
Tel. 4646
High Class Fruiterers
Fresh Vegetables Daily
Prompt delivery to all parts of town.

GOODRICKS Ltd.
High Class Butchers
1 Cambridge St.
Tel. 3036 Noted for quality
Humane Methods and service

STANDING LTD.
Family Grocers
Tel. No. 4041 (3 lines)
Cafe Harrogate
Branch Stores Station Square
20 West Park
Tel. No. 4390

W. Rowntree & Sons
JAMES STREET
SOFT FURNISHINGS
CURTAINS & CARPETS
and FINE LINENS

EDMUND J. TOLLEY
11 Station Square
HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
Qualified Assistants Tel. 2720

GEO. NEWBY & CO. Ltd.
Fish, Game & Poultry Salesmen
JAMES STREET
Tel. No. 3027 (3 lines)
FINEST QUALITIES
REASONABLE PRICES
ONE SERVICE ONLY—THE BEST

HUDDERSFIELD

SHAWS 30 Victoria Lane Huddersfield
Furniture of permanence and beauty designed and made in our own works, established in 1856
Specialists in church and office work
We cordially invite comparison.

HOME RUGMAKING
Largest stock of materials and every accessory. *Demonstrations!* Wools from 2/9 per lb.
MISS GREENWOOD, 13 Victoria St. HUDDERSFIELD

KENDAL

The Oldest Establishment in Westmorland
C. & R. PENNINGTON
FAMILY GROCER, etc.
Kendal, Westmorland
Courtesy—Service—Value—Guaranteed
We Stock Postum and Riddex

TITUS WILSON
THE GIFT SHOP
28 Highgate, Kendal
also
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS & STATIONERS

LEEDS

MOORE'S
BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE Ltd.
Albion Street, Leeds
Gentlemen's Monogram Handkerchief. A fine H. S. Irish Linen Cambric Handkerchief with a two-letter Monogram neatly hand embroidered in the corner. Price 12/6 per half dozen.

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All classes quoted for
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CARPET WAREHOUSE
32, 34 TRINITY STREET
25 YEARS WITH THE GRAND PYGMALION
Estimates Free—Tel. 28765

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COALS & COKE
at moderate prices
Prompt attention to large or small orders
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5 FARM HILL, MEANWOOD

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LEEDS (Continued)

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WOLSELEY
SUNBEAM : RILEY
and HILLMAN CARS
Francis E. Cox
(LEEDS) LTD
119-21 Albion St., LEEDS
Phone 20294 (5 lines)

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Leeds
Tel. 23741
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Smart Clothes
GOWNS
COSTUMES
MILLINERY
3 Doors Below Grand Theatre

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Family Grocer
The Store for Discriminating Buyers
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57 Gt. George St. Street Lane, Roundhay
19 Roundhay Road
Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
and at Capitol Bldgs., Meanwood, Leeds

High-Class Furs
M. LUCAS & CO.
WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS
For Faultless Furriery
Best of Quality, Value & Taste
Renowned for Remodelling
Visit or Telephone 27287

A. E. ASTBURY
Painter and Decorator
2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road
Leeds

SMITH & KIRBY
(Successors) Ltd.
Boots & Shoes, Lotus, Delta, "Kiltie" &c.
Specialists in Footwear for Kiddies
Sports Goods. Hose Repairs.
59 WOODHOUSE LANE, LEEDS

Waddington's Pianos
All Makes of Gramophones & Records
Records of hymns as sung by Miss van der Mark
Piano Tuning & Repairing
NEW STATION STREET, LEEDS

STEMBRIDGE & CO. LTD.
COMMERCIAL AND CATALOGUE PRINTERS
Top of Albion Street, Leeds
Phone 24595 Leeds

White Heather Laundry
2 Wordsworth Street
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All Fancy Work Hand Done
Established 1922

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CROSSGATES
Luncheons, Dinners, Parties of Every Description Catered For
TEL. 80 CROSSGATES

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IRWINS
180 BRANCHES IN THE DISTRICT
WE SELL CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SPECIALITIES, PEEK FREANS, BISCUITS, JACOBS BISCUITS & MOST OTHER WELL-ADVERTISED PROPRIETARY LINES.

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Approx. 200 new and used cars in stock
CARS FOR HIRE
WITH OR WITHOUT DRIVER
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In pleasant surroundings, you may have delightful, inexpensive luncheons or teas, served daintily and efficiently. Delicious iced confections of every variety are a particular attraction.
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PLUMBER *JOINER*
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4 Church Road, WATERLOO
Tele. W'loo 667 Est. 1870

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Tel. Royal 4432 Furnishing Expert
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Fadeless Fabrics for Furnishing. Easy Chairs, Carpets & Rugs, Settees, Cosy Bedding, Huckaback & Linen Towels, Bed Linens. British 50" Fadeless Velour 6/9 per yard.

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"The noted house for Ladies' Fashions"
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

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9-19 BOLD STREET
HOME FURNISHERS

The COSY HOME
can be obtained at ONCE through our modern system of payments, made to suit your convenience.

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LEE and COMPANY LTD
BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL
In the north of England the word Fashion and the name of Lee are synonymous. Lee's, too, stand for all that is best in Service and Quality of Merchandise.

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HIGH CLASS FURNITURE AT REASONABLE PRICES CASH TERMS ONLY
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(LIVERPOOL) LTD.
THE STORE OF FINE QUALITIES AND MODERATE PRICES

OWEN OWENS
FIRST FOR FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNITURE, *and* FURNISHINGS
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
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(Music Sellers) *Ltd.*
(Established a Century)
We can help you in anything Musical. Ask our advice.
Catalogues are free
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The Edenette
Vacuum Cup Washer
Portable Electric Clothes Washing Machine
Net Price £10.10.0
Sole Concessionaire for Great Britain
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Makers of Saddlery, Bags, Trunks, & all Leather Goods. Picnic Baskets, &c. Ladies' Handbags & Purses.

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Joiners, Builders & Contractors
Warehouse & Office Fitters, etc.
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Ladies' & Gentlemen's
TAILORS
Correctly Cut Clothes
Combined with Superior Workmanship
Suits from six guineas.
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PIANOFORTE SHOWROOMS & GRAMOPHONE LOUNGE
Organised Service of GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Music Rolls, Library and Sheet Music
Tuning and Repairing—Town or Country
Kindly ask for Catalogue.
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.
Tudor Galleries, 69 & 71, Deansgate, Manchester

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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Advertising is the channel, but it must be done in the right way, by people who have made a thorough and complete study of it.
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HOSIER *and* OUTFITTER *to* GENTLEMEN

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(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions and Home Furnishings
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'Queen' Shoes
Royal Quality
J. EDWARDS & SON
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5 BARTON ARCADE
Accurately fitted & checked by X-Rays Ped-o-scope

THE QUALITY FORD
Beauty, Comfort, Speed combine to make the "New Ford" the luxury Car of the Age.
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Every Department is now complete with new Autumn Stocks.
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

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Bank St., Ossett Tel. 313

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Florist and Fruiterer
Quality and Service
MARKET PLACE, PUDSEY
(Next door to Children's Playground)

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Special attention given to family orders. Orders collected and delivered.

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We have extensive and well-equipped gentlemen's departments.

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There is the beautifully appointed restaurant. Music in the afternoon.
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LIMITED.
The Home of Music
Everything for Everyone Musical
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Always a choice selection to be seen in our Showrooms.
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All kinds of Copying work neatly done. Typists and Shorthand-Typists supplied. Day and Evening tuition.
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I can do the sort you need
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England

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(Continued)

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One of the finest and best equipped Stores for Ladies and Children in the North of England.
Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Silks, etc.
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Lord Street, Southport
Agents for the famous ROBY KING HOSIERY

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Largest Stock, Lowest Prices
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A Centre of Fashion in Southport.
Everything in Ladies' & Children's Wear
High Class Shoe Specialists
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Well recommended Home-Made Chocolates & Continental Confections.
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Mail orders filled.

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WE HAVE IT

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One quality only . . . The very best.

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Best House coal & cobbles. Orders promptly attended to.

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ABBAYAS
PALESTINE POTTERY
ORIENTAL CONFECTIONERY
"For persons of exclusive & discriminating taste."

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Scotland

EDINBURGH
(Continued)

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We will gladly advise you as to the best apparatus and accessories.
To Amateur Cinematographers: At both our establishments we have demonstration rooms where you may view your films. Advice and instruction will be given with pleasure.
Amateur Cine Cameras, Films, and Projectors of the best makes can always be supplied from stock. Prices and full particulars will be given on request.

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LIMITED
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A call at our showrooms will be a mutual pleasure
We hold a very large collection of
Reproduced Brass Work
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Including
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Miniatures in Fine Variety
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Wallpaper Decorations of refinement and good taste.
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
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Choice Fruits
Fresh Cut Flowers, Vegetables
Chivers & Del Monte Tinned Goods
WM. BROWN & CO.
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Two minutes L. M. S. Station Tel. 22524

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LAIRD'S
One of the largest selections in town
Laird 40 Queensferry St. Edinburgh
Depôt for Kodak Films

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British-Made Shoes of Comfort also SOROSIS Shoes
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Marcel Waving Water Waving
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Sole Agents for Mme. Helena Rubinstein's "Valaze" Preparations.
Personal attention Consultations free.
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PROVISION MERCHANT
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QUALITY, SERVICE, SATISFACTION
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Being a Millinery Specialist, devotes her time to the needs of her Patrons.
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88 UNION STREET

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First Class Tourist & Family Hotel with moderate tariff. Convenient for Shopping, Theatres, Railway Stations, & Docks. Hot and cold water in all bedrooms. Near Christian Science church. Tel. "FITZOTEL," Glasgow. Phone Douglas 332.

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DRESSMAKING
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Dyeing, Cleaning and Renovating
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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Scotland

GLASGOW
(Continued)

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for winter & spring flowering
Also Home-grown Bulbs of DAFFODILS and TULIPS.
Ask for our descriptive price-list.
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262 Argyle Street
Under Central Station Bridge.

AUTUMN FASHIONS
now showing in Coats, Gowns, and Millinery, exclusive and moderate.
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(A. & M. Gairdner)
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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121 Audubon Road
Lincoln Apartments, facing Fenway, "known as one of the best apartment houses on Audubon Road." Boston; 1-2-3 rooms, kitchenette, dinette, showers, incinerator, General Electric refrigerator; rents $45 up. Apply JANITOR, Tel. Back Bay 10470, or Owner, R. L. KARTT, Wellesley, Mass. Wellesley 0217-M.

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BEACON HILL
122 BOWDOIN STREET (opp. State House)
Attractive modern apartments; 1, 2, and 3 rooms; kitchenette and dinette. Apply Supt. or 100 Milk St., Boston Phone Liberty 1447.

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68 Devonshire St., Boston

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—6-room apartment, all improvements, central to stores, Jamaica Pond; all outside rooms; adults. Tel. Jamaica 5014-M.

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th St.—Beautiful large unfurnished 1-room apartments; bath, kitchen, steam heat, parquet floors; convenient all transportation; $65 monthly.

NEW YORK CITY, 324 West 101st St.—Three rooms, kitchen, bath; top floor private house; reasonable.

One Block Off Beacon Street
4 and 5 rooms, Frigidaire, elevator, tile kitchen and bath, mahogany and gunwood finish. Select tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Back Bay 5822.

87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
BOSTON
Suites 2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rents $50 to $75 per month; electric refrigerators optional. Apply to Janitor or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
68 Devonshire St., Boston

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Corner of Evans Way-Tetlow St., Boston, in the Fenway, in educational centre; 1 minute to Huntington Ave. street car; furnished or unfurnished apartments; a very pleasant suite of large bay window living room, bedroom, reception hall, kitchenette and bath; also another front suite of unusually large living room with bay window, alcove bedroom with window kitchenette and bath, east, west and south exposure; abundant heat and hot water; unlimited view; good tenants preferred to high rent. Tel. Regent 4266.

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INSTEAD OF A TAXI
Enjoy the luxury of a private car and chauffeur at moderate taxi rates. It's the best way to make business calls or take trips to local or distant points of interest. LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE, 681 Beacon St., Boston. Kenmore 6312.

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39 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Now open for appointments in all branches of dancing.
Children's classes now forming.
Tel. Back Bay 6930 Hall for Hire

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EXPERT fitting, copying, remodeling; satisfaction guaranteed (colored). MARY A. JENKINS, 98 Magazine St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 3849-R.

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Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
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BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1534

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C. HALL—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

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Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

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Joan Lincoln
All Branches of Hairdressing
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236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6159

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Hair Dressing and Permanent Waving.
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SECURITY SALESMAN—We have opening for three men who are interested in selling only the highest grade securities of Banks, Investment Trusts, Insurance and Public Utility Companies. We want men who are accustomed to earning a minimum income of $5000.00 yearly. To those who can show past records and present selling ability in securities, we offer a splendid connection, whereby your income will be in exact proportion to your efforts. Liberal commission paid.
J. R. BOWMAN CO., Inc.
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Man who understands storage and moving, one who can solicit and estimate. STANDARD STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 148-150 West 90th Street, New York City.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: RUPERT BROOKE.

When: Twentieth century.

Where: England.

Why famous: One of the best known poets of the present century.

Rupert Brooke has been variously compared to Byron, Keats, Shelley, and Sir Philip Sidney—perhaps, with most justice, to the last. Certain it is that he is one of the most glamorous figures of the twentieth century, exemplifying his own emphatic statement that it is good to read and write poetry, but best of all to live it. That is what he did; and for that reason, like Sidney, he is remembered equally for his verse and for himself. Indeed, even to those who do not know his work, his name stands for a certain happy chivalry well removed from the more prosaic aspects of the present age, and yet wholly modern.

Besides his business of living poetry, he had one work: to write it. This he did through the varying moods and phases of his student years at Rugby and Cambridge, and in Munich. In 1913 he crossed America on his way to the South Seas. The trip to the United States is commemorated in a volume of letters which will be recalled with delight by all who have read them.

The poet was a lover of beauty and a disciple of happiness; and if he sometimes turned from beauty to contemplate its opposite, this was a phase merely, a temporary affectation foreign to his nature, of which his later poems show no trace. The gay nostalgia of "Grantchester," the philosophical humor of "Heaven," the reminiscent tenderness of "The Great Lover" who loves all things homelike and beautiful, even the "sweet water's dimpling laugh from tap or spring"—by these things and in these poems we know him truly. In them he reveals that deft, sure and satisfying power of poetic expression which is the mark of genius.

The culmination of his genius is to be found in the five sonnets written after he had joined the British Expeditionary Forces in 1914. Clothing a deep and fearless patriotism with a commensurate beauty and sincerity of expression, these sonnets are among the finest in English patriotic literature, and in themselves are a sufficient justification of Rupert Brooke's title to enduring fame.

A Word a Day

Sinister

To a right-handed person anything left-handed appears awkward, but the Romans went still farther and believed that whatever came from the left side or happened on the left side was a menace and threatened disaster.

Sinister, which is the Latin word for "left," signifies also ill-omened or inauspicious.

Birds of ill omen were supposed to appear from the left side, consequently "sinister expressions" or "a sinister thought" were said to bode only ill.

The first syllable is accented, sin'-is-ter. Sound both *i*'s as in *it*, *e* as in *worker*.

"His glance betrayed no sinister thoughts."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Detroit News: Julian Goldman of New York has returned from Italy with word of a discovery that installment buying was an old Roman custom. We had heard it said before that Rome wasn't billed in a day.

Dallas News: One of the oddities of Wall Street is that it is the dealer and not the customer who is called broker.

American Lumberman: The manufacturers of invisible hairnets seem to have gone into the making of hosiery.

Nashville Southern Lumberman: The Farm Board plans to increase the price of farm products without increasing the cost of living. It is not known what other miracles they expect to perform.

Arkansas Gazette: The final touch in automobile accessories is a dove that can be sent out to find a parking place.

Boston Transcript: Many more girls would study domestic science if they had not observed that women who can cook generally have to.

American Lumberman: The difference between a dry and a wet is that one wants to put up the legal bars and the other to restore them.

Arkansas Gazette: Anyway, this Nation has no unused car problem.

Brooklyn Times: A necessity is a luxury the Joneses have.

Judge: There has been a lot of talk about spinach having health qualities, and we wonder why nobody has tried to emphasize that it can also give a person a lot of grit.

Louisville Times: Nowadays a vacation period is usually nothing but a dash in an automobile.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Country Puzzle: Cat, hat, ink, net, ant, China.

A Quotation for Today

IT IS not the fact that a man has riches which keeps him from the kingdom of heaven, but the fact that riches have him.—CAIRD

Odds and Ends

Perfuming Textiles

The newest idea in making textiles more appealing to the purchaser is to perfume them according to their character. Tweeds, it is said, would be impregnated with peat smoke, and hand-made linens with lavender.

Overseas Excursions

In the last fiscal year for which figures are available it is said the amount of $525,000,000 was spent in foreign travel by citizens of the United States.

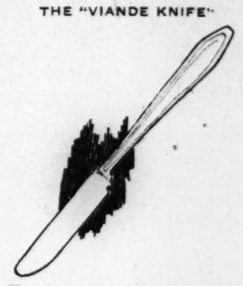
Harder Than Steel

A metal alloy harder than steel has been discovered recently. The metal is called "konel" and is a combination of cobalt, nickel and ferrottanium.

Oklahoma Farming

Oklahoma, although an oil center, has a population that is 70 per cent rural. Her farm products last year were worth $541,236,000.

THE "VIANDE KNIFE"



A new invention alluded to as a "why didn't someone think of it years ago?" article has just been announced. On the assumption that table knives have long had too much unnecessary cutting edge, an artisian has designed a knife in which the blade is relatively short with a keen cutting edge, while the handle is of generous proportions, enabling one's finger to press on the back of the handle instead of on the blade.

The Children's Corner

Bert, Second Assistant Gardener, Reports

ALBERT UPPER, or as he is more familiarly known, Bert, the second assistant gardener of the Roger P. Scroggins garden in Boston, grinned from ear to ear. As Bert is a toad, and not too beautiful on the outside although a fine fellow inside, which is the side that counts, a grin stretching from ear to ear was a most extraordinary thing. It also was an extraordinary thing which made him grin, and Bert looked at the thing, perched on a tall blade of grass, and chuckled.

"Won't they be glad to see you!" murmured Bert to himself, "Won't they, though!"

The thing on the blade of grass said nothing, but just rubbed its little

"Jump!" Said Bert; and the Thing Sailed Through the Air.

forelegs together and sawed one of its hind legs along the blade of grass as though it were a violin bow being drawn across a string.

When he said "they," Bert meant Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrels, gardener and first assistant gardener, in the order named. At the very moment that Bert's grin was reaching from one ear to the other, the Scrogginses were hurrying from Ulmus Americana (American elm). The sky was as clean and blue as one of Mrs. Scroggins' newly wiped plates and the sun sent his rays through the clear September morning like tiny golden arrows.

"Hooray!" said Mr. Scroggins.

"Why do you shout, my dear?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

"Because it's good to be alive," said Mr. Scroggins, lifting off his high hat and swinging it round his head. "Hooray again, and here we are."

Seeing his friends and fellow-gardeners, Bert hopped toward them proudly. A gardener should always greet visitors to his garden with pride; otherwise, he should change his occupation.

"Hope I see you both well, after your trip," said Bert, raising one foreleg in salute.

"You do, Bert, you do," said Mr. Scroggins.

"Quite, thank you, Bert," said Mrs. S.

Scroggins, with high hat tilted back, rushed from plant to plant, sniffing, lifting a leaf here, patting a blossom there. Mrs. Scroggins bustled about from aster to zinnia to cosmos to balsam, etc., in high excitement.

"What have you to report, Bert?" said Mr. Scroggins, from behind a squash whose leaves he was fingering admiringly.

Bert raised his foreleg again. He seemed to be trying to tug at his cap but since he wore none it did him no good to try.

"Well," said Bert closing his eyes in thought, "there are two tomatoes that've turned bright red, a squash that's turned yellow and a cabbage that's green. There are two purple aster blooms, one dozen new balsam blooms, pink, orange, white and red and there are a lot of new zinnias. The Chrysanthemumumum—excuse me, the Chrysanthemmumbledymumumum—"

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins laughed and laughed because this was one of their favorite jokes—having Bert tell about the flower that always made him mum.

"Well, well, everything is just wonderful," said Mrs. S., "and to think that out on the farm where we've been visiting, things haven't been doing so well because it's been so dry, and right here in the city, in Boston Common, everything just seems to boom and bloom."

Bert's ear-to-ear grin appeared suddenly. "Boom and bloom, Mrs. Scroggins—that isn't half of it. Step this way, please."

He hopped in front of them and brought them to where the thing was perched on a blade of grass. "Look!" said Bert.

Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins did so.

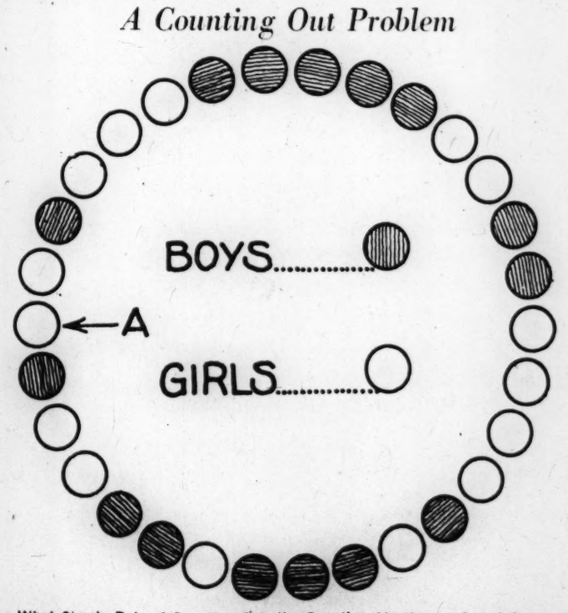
"Jump!" said Bert, and the thing sailed through the air. "Jump back!" said Bert. And the thing jumped back and perched again on the blade of grass where it rubbed its hind leg against a foreleg.

"That," said Bert, fairly bursting with pride, "is yours—a grasshopper, the biggest on Boston Common and the only trained grasshopper in the city of Boston, if not the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

Mr. Scroggins took off his hat and bowed. The grasshopper jumped into it. "Look at him," said Bert. "He's saying 'howdedo?'" and Bert grinned again.

No prouder and happier squirrels could have been found at that moment, if you had gathered every squirrel in several counties and as many states and countries.

A Counting Out Problem



What Simple Rule of Counting Out, the Counting Starting at A and Going Continuously in a Clockwise Direction Around the Circle, Will Count Out All of the Boys Before Any of the Girls Are Counted Out?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rotary Service

Independence, Kan.

EVERY year, a busload of Independence High School students are given an unusual trip by the Rotary Club of the city. Attendance on this trip is awarded according to scholarship and general usefulness to the high school.

The trip covers the State and consumes a full week. The slogan is, "Know Kansas First." All of the principal cities were visited this year, as well as the State Capitol. Among factories visited were those manufacturing overalls, radios, pipe organs, revolving doors; and mines of salt, coal and chalk were also inspected, as well as condenseries and other major industries of the State.

This trip, first sponsored by the Rotarians as an experiment, is to be continued indefinitely. It has proved to be an incentive for better scholarship, and also gives each student of the party a comprehensive idea of his home State.

The Gardener

Fort Worth, Tex.

A MUSIC appreciation class in a certain school was disturbed periodically by the noise of a lawn-mower just outside the window of the classroom. At length the teacher spoke to the gardener and mentioned that he might mow some other part of the lawn during this period in order not to disturb the singing.

The gardener then explained that he always looked forward to the work of mowing the lawn near this classroom, reserving it until time for the music class because he so enjoyed listening to the songs, many of which were old southern favorites.

The teacher's decision, then and there, was that he should keep right on as he had been doing. Needless to say, the noise of the mower never again annoyed the class.

In Lighter Vein

Pearson's

Spectator (to referee): "If you can't keep order I'd better call a policeman." Referee: "What d'you mean, call a policeman? I am a policeman!"

Newspaper Training

Hardup: "I say, old man, will you indorse a note for me?"

Editor: "My dear chap, my professional training forbids me having anything to do with paper written on both sides."

The Mistake

The owner of a cheap watch brought it into the jeweler's shop to see what could be done for it.

"The mistake I made, of course," he admitted, "was in dropping it."

"Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler remarked. "The mistake you made was picking it up."
—*London Opinion.*

Strategy

The young husband preferred to stay home, but to please his wife they engaged board at a country hotel for the summer. Nearly every night after dinner the husband hovered around the parlor and managed to occupy the piano stool instead of a chair.

"I don't understand, dear," said his wife one evening, "why you always sit at the piano. You know you can't play a note!"

"Ah!" replied the husband, "neither can anyone else, my love, while I am here!"

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is "Dudley writing"? —*Educational Page* 20
2. Who is the first woman to win a Cabinet post in England?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. What city in the world has done the most for school children in the matter of excursions into the country, and visits to zoos and gardens? — *World's Great Capitals* 20
4. Who edited and supervised the printing of the first New Testament in Greek?—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20
5. How has Chicago organized playgoing?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Regard for the "Common Good"

RECENTLY a distinguished Boston preacher, Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor emeritus of the Old South Church, in a letter published in the newspapers of his city, sought to differentiate between what he regards as the legal side and the moral side of prohibition. Even with the aid of the reverend gentlemen's letter commending what he looks upon as the courage of one who urges the repeal of the Massachusetts enforcement code, it is difficult to understand why he should regard such an appeal to the electors of the Commonwealth as a contribution to the settlement of a question which he appraises as altogether perplexing. To make such a contribution, he declares, "requires insight, honesty and fearless regard for the common good."

Lest the fact be forgotten, let it again be stated that the attempted nullification of the prohibition amendment by its nonobservance by individuals and its nonenforcement by state officials has, without any display of insight, honesty and fearlessness, "contributed to the common good" in much the same manner as will the efforts of those who, from whatever motive, vote for the repeal of a state enforcement code.

It is not believed that the distinguished churchman referred to would consciously advise or sympathize with any movement which he regarded as revolutionary or destructive, or that he would lend aid to declared enemies of the political or social order of his country. Assuming this, it is not easy to understand how he finds it consistent to applaud any movement having for its purpose the nullification of his country's Constitution. The responsibility of the individual states has been fixed by the ratification, by the required number, of the Eighteenth Amendment. Rights reserved by them prior to such ratification to deal with the liquor problem as they chose were surrendered by them in the manner which they themselves had provided.

It may be argued, of course, that individual citizens still may elect whether or not they will observe the law. The reverend gentleman is in no respect to be denied that right if it exists. But he should not confuse his own privileges and responsibilities with the privileges and responsibilities of a sovereign state. Repeal and nullification can be attempted and achieved only by those processes which are quite clearly defined. A constitutional provision cannot be repealed by statute. It cannot thus be nullified. Possibly its effectiveness might be destroyed by failure to enforce it, but it would still be the law of the land.

Does a sincere regard for the "common good" contemplate the existence of a constitutional provision, adopted as a result of an earnest campaign of education carried on for more than a half century, and allowed to become a dead letter? Dr. Gordon is quoted as saying that "the last and only hope of society is in the education of the people." Cannot this be carried on as well with the aid of the law as without the help that measurable enforcement can give?

Those who stress what they claim to believe is the moral aspect of the problem sometimes seem inclined to lose sight of the legal aspect. There is a persistent effort to make it appear that enforcement by national law can never be realized. Just as persistently was it contended that the traffic never could be regulated by state and local laws. The evil to be dealt with and the means of dealing with it are the same today as a quarter of a century ago. Progress has been made in stamping out the saloon. Today there is a tendency to forget what the American people have escaped by the outlawing of a traffic long temporized with and endured. A few, because they have forgotten, would open the door just a little way in the vain belief that thereby they were advancing the "common good."

A Dangerous Leak

IT WOULD be the merest hypocrisy to express surprise and disappointment at the announcement that shipments of arms are being made by the powers to the Balkan states. No one at all acquainted with conditions in Europe was unaware of the fact. But the disclosure of the size of a single consignment recently specified in a news dispatch came as a shock to most observers, for space wanted on British ships for 1800 tons of rifles and 10,000 tons of ammunition indicates no small order. The shipment was destined for an Adriatic port. In the last analysis it matters little that the name of the continental North Sea port from which the arms were to be shipped was concealed, or that the port for which they were intended was surrounded in mystery. The surprise is that the powers, pursuing with earnest purpose the means for reducing naval armaments, should permit such traffic to continue.

None of the great powers can escape blame. For it is estimated that 30 per cent of the arms exports is from Great Britain, 20 per cent from the United States, 15 per cent from France, while the remainder is spread over a number of countries, including Italy and Japan. There is no provision in international law against arms being shipped from great nations to small. The traffic is entirely legal. But it is none the less deplorable. And, while it does not inject a happy thought into the disarmament discussions, the subject nevertheless cannot be ignored. Its implications are too serious. Why is the traffic allowed to continue? It is futile to berate the armor barons, who apparently make profit even out of peace. That does not help the situation.

Closer supervision of the traffic in arms is needed. Such supervision has already been provided for by international convention—the League of Nations convention of 1925—but the convention lacks force, because it has yet to be ratified by, among other nations, Great Britain and the United States. Until it has their final approval, it may as well never have been signed. This, then, is the question that demands immediate attention, for it is not the part of wisdom to rely upon a great disarmament fabric if that fabric is known to have a dangerous leak.

Peace Initiative, Not Naval Menace

THE highly favorable words with which the French Foreign Office greeted the Anglo-American naval agreement have been somewhat tempered by the more recent comments of the semiofficial French press. It is evident from the utterances of the Temps, the Petit Parisien and other journalistic spokesmen of French opinion that there is some apprehension lest the newly found understanding between Britain and the United States should in some way turn itself into a menace to the other naval powers.

It is well that all should understand this rather unexpected French reaction—a reaction which is no doubt shared to a degree by Italy and less by Japan. These nations should not be expected to enter the forthcoming five-power conference and there find themselves confronted with the necessity of accepting or rejecting a ready-made agreement put forward by Great Britain and the United States. These nations could not be expected to welcome with any great enthusiasm a multilateral agreement which would not give fair consideration to their own peculiar naval requirements. These nations could not be expected to bestow their approval upon a disarmament contract in the drafting of which they have not taken an active part.

But the fortunate fact is that France, Italy and Japan will most certainly not be called upon to do any of these things. The Anglo-American agreement simply dissolves one of the most ominous obstacles which has thus far blocked general naval disarmament. It does not represent a menace to other naval powers, for, if there were the merest shadow of belief that it did, it would never win the approval of either British or American public opinion. On the contrary, it does represent Anglo-American initiative and an Anglo-American contribution to general naval disarmament—an initiative which is pacific, a contribution which is sincere.

The Boston Symphony Jubilee

PLANS announced so far for celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in the season of 1930-31, indicate that the festivities will befit the importance of the event. As musical history runs in the United States, the Boston Symphony is a venerable orchestra. Founded in 1881, it is referred to usually as the oldest but one of existing American symphonic organizations. Possibly it may now be called the oldest continuing orchestra in America; for the Philharmonic Society of New York, founded in 1842, was merged last year with the Symphony Society of New York, and there seems to be some doubt whether the resulting organization remains the Philharmonic.

At all events, the Boston orchestra, with a long and distinguished history, is approaching a moment that calls for commemoration. It already has been announced that if possible Sir George Henschel, the first conductor of the orchestra, will attend the fiftieth anniversary concerts. It has been made known, too, that Serge Koussevitzky, who season after next will be in his seventh year as conductor, plans then to present Bach's B minor Mass in Boston for the first time in many years. Indeed, Dr. Archibald T. Davison started last spring to rehearse the Harvard and Radcliffe choral forces in preparation. Recently it was reported further that Dr. Koussevitzky had commissioned Igor Stravinsky and Serge Prokofieff to compose works for the occasion—eminent men both, and both compatriots of the conductor, who is considered to be at the top of his bent in Russian music.

It is known of course that Dr. Koussevitzky's contract with the orchestra will carry him through the season of 1930-31. Whether it is operative beyond the spring of 1931 has not been announced. It is very probable that the conductor will remain at his post long enough to carry out his long-cherished project of taking the orchestra to Europe at the close of the festival season. That tour, postponed from next spring because of the decision of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony to make the trip at that time, would be a brilliant conclusion to a jubilee year.

Also, if Dr. Koussevitzky took his leave of Boston at that time, it would be a climactic close to a conspicuously successful tenure of the Symphony Hall dais. But there is no reason at present to suppose that Dr. Koussevitzky will elect to leave his post at this culminant point. On the contrary, with his capacity for progressing from artistic victory to victory, it would not be surprising to hear, before the end of the jubilee season, that he would remain to lead the Boston orchestra to further conquests.

Drama Over the Radio

PROBABLY the most popular of the nonmusical features of radio programs are plays and dramatic sketches. Experiments in this kind of entertainment have, however, clearly indicated that the dramatic technique of the stage is unsuited to the microphone, for plays that have been distinct successes in the one medium are altogether failures in the other.

It is obvious that effective drama can be written only if due regard is paid to the conditions of production; the works of the greatest dramatists bear innumerable traces of the effects of the condition of the stage of their day. As Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks have developed an original technique for the silent films, so a new kind of drama is required, fitted to minimize the limitations and exploit the advantages of the radio.

What kind of drama that will be, no one can as yet accurately say, but it seems fairly certain that the limitations of the microphone will result in its development along three main lines. In the first place, it will probably be rhetorical; in the second, it will contain very few characters, and in the third, at least until television brings the resources of a theatrical set or even of natural scenery within the scope of a fireside armchair, it will be independent of scenery.

Concerning the first two there is hardly any doubt. Unless radio transmission undergoes some fundamental alteration it will continue to give a peculiar value to the human voice which rhetorical drama is admirably fitted to exploit. Also the number of characters in radio drama will have to be small, because of the difficulty of distinguishing speakers by the voice alone.

If only ancient Greek were widely understood, there would be a magnificent radio drama ready to hand. With scenery of comparative unimportance, with no more than three speaking characters on the stage at the same time, and relying on narrative and declamation to the almost complete exclusion of action, the Attic drama satisfies the three most obvious demands of the radio theater. As it is it appears that the present age will have to write its own radio plays. But that they will display many of the characteristics of Greek tragedy is fairly certain.

"Plenty of Room Up Front"

DIM caverns beneath New York resound with the screech of brakes, the swish of compressed air and the noise of milling crowds. Automatic doors are flung open, spilling out their thousands of subway riders. Even before these have left the cars, another horde pushes its way in to take their places. "Move up. . . . Move up," shouts a guard. "Hey! Plenty of room up front!"

It's an old joke, especially to the ones "up front," squeezed into such sardinelike proximity that they don't even need to reach for a strap on the sharpest curves. Now New York City is planning to spend $800,000,000 to make the guard's time-worn joke come true.

The plan for the city's newest additions to the subway system includes 100 miles of construction at a cost of $438,400,000. Like many things in Father Knickerbocker's financial compilations, however, there are several items that are not included in the estimate. Interest on bonds, the cost of confiscating private property and other "etceteras" will nearly double the construction figure.

The cost of providing a transportation system to serve the "greater city" is so staggering that there appears to be no reasonable relationship between the nickels in the turnstiles and the millions in the city budget. In fact, New York has been attempting for some time to find out just how this relationship is to be computed. Profit and loss accounts of the city and the contract operators of the city-built lines are in wide disagreement.

But new facilities continue to be needed, not only to relieve existing pressure, but to tap new portions of the city. Studies of the growth of New York have indicated that rapid-transit facilities are one of the major factors in bringing about a compact population. Both residential and industrial areas show a tendency to develop virtually in proportion to the increase in high-speed transit facilities. This makes the planning of new subways a dominant factor in dictating the direction of the city's growth. By the time the long and expensive process of subway construction is completed, the growth of comparatively congested areas approaches a point where peak-load traffic is available almost as soon as the facilities themselves.

Apparently, the only solution is to thrust the subway tunnels into those areas where resultant development will prove a more rational factor in the city's civic plan. More than half of the new subway construction program lies in one of the lesser developed boroughs of New York City. Technicalities of finance and engineering are swept aside by the very magnitude of New York's rapid-transit problem. Thus the municipal construction program forges ahead with nine digits in formation behind a dollar mark, ready to march across the ledgers of Gotham.

Editorial Notes

The rapid growth of "family" organizations in business, wherein the employee has risen from the plane of a mere cog in the machinery to a business associate with considerable freedom of thought and action, is helping to bring about a change in the atmosphere of business from one of antagonistic competition to one of courtesy, friendliness and good will. It would be difficult to describe this improved policy more aptly than did Martin L. Davey (D.), Representative from Ohio, who recently called it an "investment in good will." Certainly such a policy yields excellent dividends.

With seven members of the United States Military Academy varsity football team being promoted to commissioned and noncommissioned officers in the corps of cadets, it can scarcely be said that football is overemphasized at West Point at the expense of studies, when it is recalled athletics count for only 10 per cent of the total on which the promotions are based.

The statement of J. R. Nutt, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, that women made one dollar do the work of ten in rolling up the Hoover majority in the last presidential election, can well be believed by many a man whose wife has, for years, been doing the same thing in running the home.

It looks as if the last horse to give way to the automobile would be the milkman's, for the motor vehicle manufacturers do not seem to be making much progress toward building a car that will stop at the right back doors and then start up again of its own accord.

Chemists figure to get gaseous fuel from cornstalks to light and heat cities, solve fuel and sanitation problems of the farm, provide carbon dioxide for dry ice and furnish fuel for motorcars. That's something the Indians who first cultivated corn never thought of.

"Boy Scouts help put out blazing forest in Michigan." That was a "good deed a day," well worth recording.

Alas, Poor Dickens!

THE recent celebration in London of the centenary of the omnibus afforded a concrete opportunity to measure the amazing change that has occurred in road transport in modern times. In "Nicholas Nickleby," Dickens thus describes the departure from London of the coach bearing Nicholas and the terrible Squeers northward to Yorkshire:

> "All right behind there, Dick?" cried the coachman.
>
> "All right," was the reply. "Off she goes!" And off she did go—if coaches be feminine—amidst a loud flourish from the guard's horn, and the calm approval of all the judges of coaches and coach-horses congregated at the Peacock, but more especially of the helpers, who stood, with the cloths over their arms, watching the coach till it disappeared, and then lounged admiringly stablewards, bestowing gruff encomiums on the beauty of the turn-out.

That description, with what follows, is no whit less picturesque than that of the leaving of the Canterbury Pilgrims from the Old Tabard Inn 500 years previously. But today, within living memory, all this has been changed; and if the modern traveler by motorcoach hopes to find anything comparable to the world of Dickens in the sleek, long-bodied motors that speed between far-distant cities ("border to border; coast to coast"), he will hope in vain.

* * *

Recently the writer had occasion to await the bus going north in New York State. In the office—a long, single room entirely without feature and with a cheap imitation ceiling—sat the "fares," everyone silent and unexcited.

Duly the swift coach, unheralded, drew into the yard—shining, white, with blue facings; handsome to see. It would not have taxed the imagination to believe that the coach had traveled by air, and had just descended to earth.

With amazing efficiency, for the yard was narrow, the driver backed his huge coach to the petrol pump, where it was refueled (to the winding of a crank) and reoiled, while the passengers unceremoniously took the comfortable chair seats. Scarcely a word passed between anyone: your modern Dickens would have had to be inventive indeed in the matter of dialogue. His eyes, however, would not have lacked material for description, if only that afforded by the sheer Greek proportions of the driver—a young, handsome, bronzed giant, who handled the great car with the fine ease and efficiency which skill imparts. He was dressed in blue breeches with a thin red stripe at their sides, a gray-blue blouse and a blue driver's cap which admirably set off the tan of his fine, strong, youthful face—a face that inspired the utmost confidence.

At a sign from some unseen person in the window the driver made unceremoniously off, the great car utterly obedient in his hands, and myself—a back-seat driver—for once completely unanxious. No applause from the yard; no trumpets; no remarks from the fares; no good-bys even. Shortly we were purring along the road at the speed of a train.

The return journey was by night—a dark, drizzling, "English" night. And now the scene became more dramatic as the darkness and the rain wrapped the bus round and seemed to crowd the occupants fearfully together. The methodical wind-shield wiper faithfully and insistently cleaned a rectangle for the driver's vision, and he, illumined by the constantly approaching gleam of automobile lights on the road, looked a model of awareness and wakefulness. My apprehensions were swallowed up in sheer admiration of the man's skill and of the easy manner in which his large, capable hands and his quick, ready feet controlled the rain-lashed coach.

* * *

In front of me a bobbed head of hair was resting upon a lover's shoulder, unaware perhaps that, though the lights in the car were extinguished, the approaching lights on the road, recurrently silhouetted their heads and gleamed on the girl's pretty hair. But of conversation in the bus there was scarcely a word; nor was the driver in any way communicative or humorous. His sole utterance was to announce the various towns, and even this was done in a low voice.

At one point where a stop for five minutes was announced, some of us descended for refreshment. At the counter I saw the driver, and heard him order—an orangeade!

Dickens had this to say of Wackford Squeers, the owner of Dotheboys Hall:

> The weather was intensely and bitterly cold: a great deal of snow fell from time to time; and the wind was intolerably keen. Mr. Squeers got down at almost every stage—to stretch his legs as he said—and as he always came back from such excursions with a very red nose, and composed himself to sleep directly, there is reason to suppose that he derived great benefit from the process.

But Squeers had not the task of driving a large motor-coach along a rain-pitted, traffic-busy highway in the State of New York in the age of gasoline. Our driver, in choosing his drink, was surely wiser than the spirit drinkers would have us believe. And meanwhile our new Dickens will have to find other matter than the tankard and the fanfare and the spirited horses upon which to exercise his imagination.

A. E. J.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Oats Wasn't or Weren't

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to our friend's query as to the correctness of "oats (was or were) lower at the close," I believe the phrase to be purely colloquial. To be more grammatical, we would probably say, "The oat market was lower at the close." The noun market being the fundamental.

In speaking of grain we say wheat, not wheats; corn, not corns. But we do say oat and oats. Oat field, oatmeal, a field of oats. Wheat field, a field of wheat, corn, flax, etc.

Wheat, corn, flax, sheep, deer. Oat, oats, potato, potatoes, box car, box cars. I fail to see any complexity in the plural or singular of the grain, which we specify as oat and oats.

While this is going forward, permit me to say that my reading of the Monitor is about nineteen years of age. To me the Monitor represents the finest in my daily news (and this takes in all that is needful and up to the minute: my fiction, poetry, musical helps and hints) broadens my viewpoint on happenings in all the earth, and, last but by no means least, has often given me in its daily metaphysical article a timely boost over the obstacles that seemed to enthrone themselves before my vision in the morning when I needed a clear thought for the things of the day. What a "flock" of colloquial I could "throw" right here about the "daily except Sunday newspaper-magazine, The Christian Science Monitor."

VERNON BESTOR.

New York, N. Y.

Whose Rule Is It?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your editorial, "Oats Is—or Are—Oats." It is peculiar what little things we stumble over at times. Still, the rule is a very simple one.

The term "were" is used with nouns ending with s or es, such as oats, apples, grapes, cherries, berries.

The term "was" is used with nouns ending with letters other than s or es, such as wheat, corn, flour, clover, hay, grain. This rule is simply a guide. There are exceptions, of course, but it will give results generally.

CHARLES P. RUEHL.

Detroit, Mich.

This Sidesteps the Question

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Oats Is—or Are," which form is right?
The question of the day:
Oats is—oats are—oats was—oats were;
Which do your readers say?

Singular—or plural—which?
When I with "oats" must deal,
I hesitate and then play safe
With singular "oatmeal."

AN OATS PASSER.

Alton, Ill.

From Mr. O.(A.)T.S.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since you have asked the readers of the Monitor how they will have their oats—singular or plural? this writer hastens to express his desire for the plural kind. For what would one "oat" mean in a bowl of oatmeal?

Also, in speaking of fields of grain, this Hoosier has always heard them described as fields of corn, wheat, or a field of oats; or the wheat market, corn market or the oats market. At least "them's my sentiments," and to make my point stronger, here are my initials minus the A.

O. T. S.

New York, N. Y.

"Oats! Neighbor, Oats ARE"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Oats! Neighbor, oats ARE very dear." This statement is from an early American author. He chose to have his oats plural, and I likewise wish to agree with him upon the basis that custom usually determines such matters.

Surely if it were possible to poll the country on the use of the word oats, it would be found predominantly used in the plural.

Also, it would seem almost offensive to our ears to hear one say, "Oats was lower at the close."

E. N. HAMILTON.

Chicago, Ill.

In the Singular, Please

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In response to your editorial inquiry, I must say that I prefer to take my oats singular.

In the common usage of the subject referred to, the omitted word governs the verb:

(a) The (price of) oats was lower at the close.
(b) The oats (crop) is getting along well.
(c) The (stock of) oats in the visible is larger than a year ago.
(d) The (stocks of) oats in the farmers' bins are less than a year ago.

WILLIAM WALSH.

Otterbein, Ind.

Well, What "Be" It All About?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Pigs is pigs," as you may have been reminded in this connection, but the question before us now is, "Is oats oats?" As an arduous reader of your editorials, I shall answer your question of September 6 by stating that in the opinion of this reader oats "be"—but "are" rather than "is." As you are not asking for our views on the past and future tenses, I shall refrain from giving them.

In my judgment, one oat would not amount to a great deal, but on the other hand, neither would one corn. Why oats should be dignified by the plural and corn and wheat by the singular I dare not venture an opinion, but since the first-named product has come down to us from a period antedating the Christian era as a plural, I think it would be a little presumptuous of us to try to change its number at this late date.

I shall eagerly await the consensus on the subject, meantime continuing to serve the grain daily in plural form.

Yours very truly and with the firm belief that oats will continue as such.

JOSEPHINE B. EASLEY.

Lewisburg, W. Va.

No, Mine in the Plural

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of September 6 an editorial entitled "Oats Is . . . or Are . . . Oats," ended by asking, "Will you have your 'Oats' singular or plural?"

As the word oat is commonly used in the plural, I will have mine "Oats are," if you please.

F. B. T.

Otterbein, Ind.

Well, Now, Why Is It?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What's the idea of high-hatting us readers, some of whom never went to college, by asking whether oats is or are singular or plural? But to show that a sixth-grader is not afraid, I answer: There are two kinds of oats, wild and domesticated. One is singular and one is more singular. Just to display my knowledge of geography, I ask you: Why is the ocean so near the shore?

SETH BROUN.

New York, N. Y.

This Sounds Logical

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While perusing the Editorial Page of the Monitor of September 6, I noted you ask what the readers of the Monitor think regarding the use of "is" or "are" with oats. The following is my own idea:

"Oats" is a collective noun, the same as "wheat" or "corn." It is generally conceded that a collective noun takes a singular form of the verb.

Because it is often used incorrectly does not make it right any more than the general use of two negatives in a sentence makes that correct.

The foregoing may not be convincing, but I feel I'm right until I'm proved otherwise.

M. E. HIGGINBOTHAM.

New York, N. Y.

We Believe This Way, Too!

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since reading the editorial in the Monitor regarding "oats" the subject has been with me constantly. I can see, judging from past history in which almost insignificant incidents have on occasion been magnified into international issues, how important it really is to reach an authoritative decision as to which is right as a following verb, "is" or "are." Think of it, if is is then are isn't, but if are is, then is isn't; and if is isn't, then what is is? Don't you see the possibilities for discussion? But of course you do, or you would not have started some of us on such a chase.

If is is is, is is not are,
And oats is better than oat are.
But oats are oats, unless indeed
We say that oats is oats instead.

AN INTERESTED READER.

Boston, Mass.

"Ain't Asked Ye Is Ye Ain't"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I will take my oats plural, providing they are as good as they were this morning for breakfast. Plenty of good rich cream with sugar always helps to make them at breakfast more appetizing.

When I was in Missouri some forty years ago I never heard the word "oats" mentioned except in the plural. Also a common expression was, "Them are mighty fine molasses." Which reminds me of a story:

An old fellow who owned a country store at the crossroads down in Missouri had become an expert whittler through inclination and practice. One day he was sitting on a nail keg in the back part of the store with his legs crossed and jackknife in hand, trying to fashion a pine stick to his liking, when a small boy opened the front door and stepped in with a tin pail in his hand.

The old fellow was so interested in his whittling that he apparently failed to note that a customer was waiting. The little bare-footed kid walked over to the counter and placed one elbow on same. Then he sidled along slowly toward the rear, stopping occasionally to scratch one leg at a time with a bare foot. The proprietor paid no attention to him at all and never let on that he saw him.

When the little fellow had nearly reached the lower end of the counter, and was almost in front of the storekeeper, he asked, "Is ye got any 'lasses?" The old man never looked up, but remarked, "Ain't said I ain't."

The little boy then said, "Ain't asked ye is ye ain't; asked ye, is ye is, is ye?"

Of course, this does not prove a thing either way as to which is the proper form to use in speaking of oats.

I would suggest that young persons asking for information as to which is the right form use the plural west of the Missouri and the singular form east.

H. U. COSTER.

Williston, N. D.

[With the publication of these letters, all correspondence on this subject must be considered closed.]